TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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ENVOY TELLS BRITONS U. S. ENTERED WAR TO PROTECT OWN SHORES, NOT TO SAVE EUROPE

What-Say?

Few Words of Encouragement to Nation's Chief Executive — Doctrine of Normalcy Reacts in Favor of Weather.

To the President,
Washington, D. C.

Dear W. G.: Your policy of normalcy is beginning to take. It is showing strong reaction in the matter of weather. We are now getting an unobstructed view of soft May skies. We are blinking in the silvery glow which God always showers upon us at seedtime—to inspire optimism in the souls of men and give all who sweat in well-doing hope of a golden harvest.

Each recurring Spring sets us journeying back through the yesteryears, as a poet might say, and joy cometh in a morning of memories.

Of course we cannot have normalcy in everything at the drop of the hat. Furthermore, ideas of normalcy differ. One man's normalcy might be another man's poison.

Me for the song of the rippling stream,
Lilting and dancing merrily;
In willow shade let me fish and dream—
That's my notion of normalcy.

It is current rumor that Mr. Bryan, the great American who, like Senator Capper, hates to see his name in print, wants you to beat the navy into ice cream freezers and the army into soup-spoons as a horrible example to belligerent mankind.

Don't do it! That man means well but he is unreasonable. By the time you got the country's defenses parked and rendered hors de combat (see back of dictionary) he would ask you to muzzle Laddie Boy.

Turning the other cheek is uplifting in principle, but the worst may be feared if the emotion is put into practice before the world is ripe and mellow enough for it.

Right now one of the prevalent sexes of our country is turning the other cheek, day after day, but it doesn't bring peace. Little good is accomplished, except to the powder puff manufacturers.

Well, W. G., I see you have congratulated the father of quadruplets. It is a good stand to take. Few men know what it means to be the father of four contemporaneous babies. As for myself, I have always made it a point to speak encouraging words to the father of twins, triplets and, in extreme cases, quadruplets.

A friend of mine who was passing through a southern prison a year or two ago thought of me. Quicker than it takes to tell it he picked up a postcard picture of the interior and, inscribing thereon these words, mailed it to me: "I wish you were here."

I know only a fraction of how it feels to be the father of quadruplets, but can fancy that the first impulse of a man in that exalted position would be to send some friend the message: "I wish you were here."

Ohio is dull these days. One might travel about for a week without meeting any prominent men. I understand they are all in Washington hotels, waiting for Opportunity to page them.

Heralding broadcast the information that the President wears a 10-D shoe seems not to have discouraged anybody.

Far be it from me to criticize, however. There is something reassuring in the spectacle of the state's rugged, sturdy manhood rushing to the national capital to serve.

Old friend, you have inspired the people of the nation, and particularly the men of our own state. It is a good sign.

Every American who is not afflicted with patriotic anemia can give his country something, if nothing more than three cheers.

JACK WARWICK.

P. S.—Colonel Harvey lost no time in letting the cat out of the bag. He was as responsive as a jumping toothache. J. W.

New U. S. Envoy to Italy

Richard Washburn Child

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RICHARD WASHBURN CHILD, note author and lawyer of New York, is the new United States ambassador to Italy, appointed recently by President Harding. Mr. Child is 39 years old and had been mentioned frequently as possible private secretary to the President following the election last year. He is a graduate of Harvard and served as correspondent with the Russian army during the World war.

BRYAN URGES AMERICA TO LEAD IN DISARMING

America was urged to take the lead in effecting reduction of armaments of all nations at a mass meeting addressed by William Jennings Bryan and others in the final session of the two-days' congress on limitation of armaments. Mr. Bryan made the closing appeal for world peace, declaring his motto to be "Disarmament by agreement if possible, by example if necessary."

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE LEASE IS ORDERED SOLD

Authority to sell the unexpired portions of the ten-year lease executed between the city of New York and the Hamburg-American line in 1913 covering the pier at the foot of Thirty-third street, Brooklyn, and the bulkheads adjoining, is contained in an executive order by President Harding, made public recently. The alien property custodian, under terms of the order, is directed to make the sale privately on conditions acceptable to him.

This Paper Prints in This Issue—

ACCOUNT of George Harvey's speech in England in which he declared that American troops fought in the World war to save the United States and not to save European states opposed to Germany as some had contended. This was Harvey's first speech since presenting his credentials as U. S. ambassador to England.

Reduction of wages for unskilled railroad employes on July 1 has been forecast in an announcement by the railroad labor board. Hearings will be held by the board on June 6 regarding proposals by the roads to decrease the wages of other classes of employes. Decision in these cases will also become effective on the same date.

"The quickest way to convert a community to the doctrine of fresh paint is to paint your own house," says William T. Ellis.

Chief Justice Edward Douglass White of the U. S. supreme court is dead. So is Franklin K. Lane, former secretary of the interior. White was made associate justice by President Cleveland and chief justice by President Taft. Now it is said that Taft will succeed him on the bench.

President Obregon has been warned by members of one of the Mexican political parties to "beware the fate of Francisco Madero, who failed to heed the solicitations to change his policy, and fell." Mexican deputies and senators told General Obregon that some of his cabinet men are acting as traitors toward him.

Creation of an aviation department in the cabinet is advocated by many of the country's leaders at Washington. The question is causing much discussion, the advocates of the proposition claiming that the importance of aircraft as an offensive weapon warrants such action being taken.

When the Republican national committee meets in Washington next month it will elect John T. Adams of Iowa as chairman to succeed Will Hays, present postmaster general. Mr. Adams' election is desired by President Harding.

Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll has been sentenced to pay a fine of $7,000 for the part she was convicted of having taken in the evasion of the draft laws by her sons.

Read Martha Holden's story of Andrea, the French girl, who married an American soldier.

YANKS FOUGHT FOR AMERICA, HARVEY SAYS

Tells Pilgrim Society United States Will Never Become Member of the League of Nations.

THAT AMERICAN armed forces went to Europe in the World war solely to save the United States and not to save European states opposed to Germany as some had contended, was the declaration of the American ambassador to Great Britain, George Harvey, in his first speech since presenting his credentials.

Mr. Harvey's address, which was delivered at a dinner given by the Pilgrims' society in his honor, attracted especial interest, coming as it did at a time when the probable attitude of the United States toward the tense political situation in Europe is arousing lively speculation, and as the first authorized expression of the American viewpoint.

"I shall fail miserably, to the grievous disappointment of my chief," Mr. Harvey said, "if I do not so greatly strengthen those bands of friendship and mutual helpfulness that hereafter our governments will not only prefer durable engagements to tentaive compromises as between ourselves, but will instinctively approach all world problems from the same angle as of common inseparable concern.

"I rejoice," proceeded the ambassador, "that the King and the President see eye to eye and sense the yearnings of the peoples to whose service their lives have been proudly dedicated."

Nothing could be more futile, more delusive and more mischievous, he said, than to pretend that the Americans proffer of a helping hand was attributable primarily to "a tender susceptibility."

"It is not," Mr. Harvey declared. "My country stands ready to work with yours, because, first, it is to our own interest to do so; and secondly, because it is to the advantage of both. We do not resent being called idealists, even as sometimes happens, by those whose anticipated reward for extolling our altruism is transparently material, but we have come to realize in the past few years that ideals too often resolve into illusions and illusions we have found to be both dangerous and profitless.

Fought for America.

"We deceive ourselves occasionally. Even to this day at rare intervals an ebullient sophomore seeks applause by shouting 'We won the war.' Far more prevalent until recently was the impression that we went to war to rescue humanity from all kinds of menacing perils.

"Not a few remain convinced that we sent our young soldiers across to save this Kingdom, France and Italy. That is not a fact. We sent them solely to save the United States of America, and most reluctantly and laggardly at that.

"We were not too proud to fight, whatever that may mean. We were afraid not to fight. That is the real truth of the matter. So we came along toward the end and helped you and your allies shorten the war. That is all we did, and that is all we claim to have done."

Mr. Harvey cited the Washington administration's proposal for a solution of the Pacific communications problem, the American stand on reparations and the designation of American members for the allied council as indicating the willingness and readiness of the President to practice what we have been preaching.

"Because the President has exemplified his avowal of obligation, it must not be inferred that he proposes to become an international meddler," continued the ambassador. "He would be the last to interfere or be drawn into any matter of no concern to his own country, but also no one realizes more clearly than he that the United

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WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

WHAT DID WE GO into the World war for? You have heard tell: To save civilization; to make the world safe for democracy; to encourage self-determination; for fourteen obscure points, and, finally, to organize a League of Nations.

Nothing of the kind. Colonel George Harvey, United States ambassador to the court of St. James, says so.

And what the new ambassador says, representing the government at Washington, makes an important chapter in history.

It was no Don Quixote business, sending millions of young men to France, to help stop the Germans. Those boys went over there to fight for the welfare of America and the American people, for the preservation of their republic and the republic of their friends back home.

It is a fearful blow to our illusions, to be told this now, after we have been fed on beautiful phrases and had our pulses set a-tingle with a vague but colorful idealism that led us into believing that Uncle Sam had turned knight-errant and adopted a life-work of traversing the world in search of adventure.

Ho, hum!

League of Nations Disavowed.

Yet Colonel Harvey's speech before the Pilgrims' society is not as surprising as it is blunt. Above all things, it is comprehensible. Europe is not left to dangle in the air—in a position to get further misunderstandings of this nation's purposes.

The League of Nations is disavowed. So far as the United States is concerned there is no League of Nations. It has gone overboard, with a ship's anchor tied to its neck.

Mr. Harvey was frank. He gives to Europe, in one speech, a flat interpretation of the votes of fifteen millions of people, votes that were dropped into the ballot box last November 2. The ambassador put thunder into the silence of those votes. Ours not to reason why it was left to him to vociferate the American attitude. But it was all right. The stage setting was impressive and the time psychological. There will be no mistake as to the Washington administration's position. Europe now knows what to expect.

We are going to be human and helpful, but we are not going to fight over any boundary lines that Self-Determination may seek to move over, to absorb a neighbor's potato patch.

Campaign Thriller Revived.

Last July 22, in his speech accepting the presidential nomination, Warren G. Harding proclaimed this inspiring message:

"No surrender of rights to a world council or its military alliance, no assumed mandatory, however appealing, ever shall summon the sons of this republic to war."

Mr. Harvey's Pilgrims' society address is in harmony with the words of the man who was made president by a margin of seven million votes. The time for absolute and unmistakable frankness having arrived, he could say nothing less than what was said.

No longer will European nations have excuse for false hopes. They know that America stands for the preservation of America. The self-determination of others is not going to be our fight so long as it does not interfere with our right.

But Mr. Harvey did not turn an American cold shoulder toward the world. He let it be known that the American people sincerely desire that other peoples may prosper and progress, that this country will contribute in helpfulness and good will toward bringing about the restoration of other nations and putting them in the way of peace and happiness.

No deaf ear shall be turned to the cries of the destitute.

We shall make it our business to mind our own business, and help others as the demands of humanity quicken the impulses of our people.

Ambassador Harvey got off on the right foot. The world knows our gait.

AIR SECRETARY ADVOCATED BY MANY LEADERS

Question of Department of Aviation Causing Much Discussion Among Officials in Washington.

Does the importance of aircraft as an offensive weapon of warfare warrant the creation of a separate department of aviation headed by an executive who shall have a seat in the cabinet?

This is a question that has caused much discussion in Washington official circles during the last few months, and it is likely to continue to be debated for some time to come. Those who believe that aviation will never be properly developed until aerial activities are centralized under a separate department of the government are numerous. But there are many other observers who are of the opinion that the question of a cabinet officer as the head of aviation is not so important as the co-ordination of all air activities in the various departments under one control. The latter group feels that if the expenditures and experiments which are now being made in the army, the navy, the marine corps, the department of agriculture and other government agencies were co-ordinated so that duplication of effort and useless work will be eliminated, a separate department would be unnecessary.

President Harding has been reported to be in favor of a radical change in the government military and naval organization. It has been said that he favors the abolishment of the present war and navy departments and the creation of a new department to be called the department of national defense. Under this plan a single cabinet officer would be in charge of the whole problem of defense with the army, the navy and aviation handled by bureaus under his direction.

Representative Curry, Republican, of California, has introduced a bill in the house providing for the creation of a department of aeronautics with a secretary in the President's cabinet. The Curry bill is generally favored by high ranking officers in the army air service. Under the provisions of the Curry bill the new department would take over all aviation matters now handled by the war, navy, postoffice and treasury departments and would direct these different activities through bureau chiefs.

Many army and navy officers have declared for an unification of aerial activities, but a far greater number remain true to tradition and refuse to believe that aerial warfare has developed to such an extent that it warrants control under an independent branch of the government.

While they were in charge of the war and navy departments former Secretaries Baker and Daniels opposed the erection of a new department of aviation, thereby reflecting the view held by the majority of high ranking officers in both organizations. In his first message to congress President Harding declared that "aviation is inseparable from either the army or the navy," but this statement is so broad that proponents of a separate air force declare it means nothing one way or the other.

Part of Germany's Debt Due June 1st Ready for Allies

Germany has taken her first definite step towards meeting the financial obligations imposed in the allied indemnity ultimatum of May 6. Announcement has been made that the government has sent a note to the reparation's commission in Paris notifying the allies that Germany has collected 150,000,000 gold marks for payment as soon as the reparations commission specifies where the money shall be paid over. This is the first installment of the 1,000,000,000 gold marks Germany must pay before May 31.

The time limit for disarmament by Germany is fixed absolutely as June 30 in an allied note presented to the German government. The note, which concerns execution of the recent ultimatum, demands that the organization of the German army of 100,000 be brought into conformity with the peace treaty by June 15, superfluous munitions and unauthorized fortress equipment surrendered by May 31, and all arms in possession of civilians be given up by June 10.

Germany is required to endorse by May 30 the list of munition factories authorized by the allies and stop the output of unauthorized factories. The note further deals with the question of police and demands a reduction in all classes of police to a total of 150,000 by July 15.

Our Bow-Legged Constabulary

SHIPPING BOARD OFFERS 75 HULLS, 3 STEAMERS

The shipping board has offered for sale 51 wooden steamship hulls, 24 converted barge hulls, and three steel cargo steamers. Offer of these craft constitutes the first ship sales activity by the board in several months.

Bids on the three steamers will be opened May 31. They are the South Bend, 12,130 dead-weight tons; the Marcia, 11,876 tons, and the Edellyn, 12,500 tons. They are at Hog Island, Pa. Bids for the wooden hulls and barge hulls, which are located on the Pacific coast, will be opened June 15. The terms call for 20 per cent cash and the balance in four equal semi-annual installments covering a period of two years. The craft are located as follows: Nine steamship hulls and nine barge hulls, Alameda, Calif.; 32 steamship hulls and 11 barge hulls, Seattle, Wash., and 10 steamship hulls and four barge hulls, Portland, Oregon.

ALLIED CHIEFS DISAGREE OVER UPPER SILESIA

Lloyd George Warns Poland and France That Treaty Provisions Must Be Carried Out.

Action of the Poles in attempting to seize portions of Upper Silesia has caused dissension between Great Britain and France. Premier Lloyd George last week threw down the gauntlet to both Poland and France, warning them that the Versailles treaty must not be overridden.

Germany is attempting to compel the Poles to relinquish Upper Silesia which was awarded to Germany by the plebiscite. France is opposing the use of German troops against the Poles while England seems determined to uphold the terms of the treaty and has warned Poland to cease its warfare.

British troops will be sent to Silesia at an early date, it has been announced in London. The war office has ordered four battalions of infantry to proceed immediately from the Rhineland of Germany to Upper Silesia.

"If the Poles attempt a counter attack against the German volunominous warning issued at Krappitz by General von Huelsen, commander of the German free corps which was formed to fight the Polish insurgents in Upper Silesia.

Advices from Krappitz said the officers of the free corps were in a quandary whether to advance against the insurgents or hold the positions they already occupy. The officers had previously announced that they could not restrain their men and that an attack would be made in a few days regardless of the wishes of the Berlin government.

"I am trying to prevent any further advance by the German volunteers because we lack both reserves and war equipment," said General Von Huelsen. "We hope that the political situation will be cleared up as quickly as possible. We wish help from the inter-allied commission in Upper Silesia, but the British officers have informed us that they will give us no assistance. I have organized picked units of soldiers and officers to guard prisoners and prevent any attempt at maltreatment or reprisal."

GEN. OBREGON IS WARNED OF MADERO FATE

Mexican Deputies and Senators Tell President Cabinet Members Are Acting as Traitors Toward Him.

"Beware the fate of Francisco Madero, who failed to heed solicitations to change his policy, and fell," was the warning to President Obregon recently by Liberal-Constitutionalist members of the chamber of deputies and the senate.

This warning was contained in a memorial drafted at a caucus of the Liberal-Constitutionalists, and it made pointed charges that P. Elias Calles, secretary of the interior, and Adolfo de la Huerta, former president and now secretary of the treasury, had attempted to cause disaffection against the Obregon administration. The document was signed by 138 deputies and several senators.

Recalls Madero's Fate.

Referring to the necessity of President Obregon changing his policy immediately, the memorial said:

"In connection with the invasion of the chamber of deputies by radicals, the press has published your statements, which are almost identical with those made officially by the confederation of syndicates' workers. You have stated the attack was of small importance, but this is a statement which is at absolute variance with all the concepts of society."

In conclusion, the memorial declares that Francisco Madero's friends were convinced of the disloyalty of some of his alleged supporters. It said these friends had visited Madero in 1913 and had told him it was necessary for him to change his policy.

"But Madero," the memorial went on, "confident of his popularity, blind in his incapacity to conceive of wrong and sure of the loyalty of those who were reported as disloyal, heeded not, and within a month there was begun the most prolonged tragedy this nation has ever known. At this moment members of the Mexican congress who have signed this document call upon you to make a supreme effort that history may not be repeated, and place at your service their loyalty and patriotism and their wishes for the prosperity of the nation."

Radicals Recited.

Secretaries Calles and De la Huerta were charged with attempting to use their offices to propagate radicalism. There was no request made, however, for the resignations of the two members of the cabinet.

Radical sympathizers attempted to force their way into the chamber of deputies to attack members of the Labor-Constitutionalist party who were holding a caucus there. The men engaged in the disorder were dispersed by the fire department.

The streets near the Congressional building were filled all the afternoon with idly curious people who were awaiting developments. Aurelia Manrique, a Socialist deputy, made an impassioned harangue, and large numbers gathered to break into the chamber. The timely arrival of the firemen stopped the demonstration and the radicals transferred their activities to Alameda park, in the center of the city, but the firemen again interfered, and the crowd was dispersed. One Socialist deputy, who remonstrated with policemen, was arrested.

In the meantime the members of the Liberal-Constitutionalist party had left the building some of them were openly carrying arms, but there were no attacks made upon them. An explanation was made later in the evening that there was no attempt to prohibit Socialist deputies from entering the chamber, but that the doors had been closed to forestall a possible demonstration by spectators. The crowds around the building, however, were led to believe there was governmental discrimination against the Socialists and in favor of their opponents.

SUN SPOTS DO NOT AFFECT WEATHER, SAYS U. S. BUREAU

Sun spots do not control terrestrial weather, but are more or less related to auroras, earth currents and terrestrial magnetism, the United States weather bureau holds. If there is any relation between terrestrial magnetism and auroras, on the one hand, and the weather on the other, a statement said, it was quite obscure.

Discussing sun spots, the statement said a time of minimum sun-spottedness is just beginning and will continue from one to three years, and the present spot is only one of a number of outbursts which maybe expected during that period. The public need feel no concern regarding their effect on the earth's weather, it was added.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

AN entire camp of French military reservists, who had been called to the colors for service in the Ruhr district of Germany, mutinied at Plombieres, near Dijon, and paraded the streets with red flags, meanwhile singing revolutionary songs, it has been revealed in Paris by the Socialist newspaper L'Humanite.

Funeral services of the late Edward Douglas White, chief justice of the U. S. supreme court on May 21, was marked by simplicity. There was no ceremony of an official nature, but practically every branch of the government was represented among the friends and assistants of the deceased, who attended. All government activities in the national capital ceased for the day.

Petrograd citizens including even the communists, have recently asserted that the supreme Bolshevik authority at Moscow has decided to let the former capital city sink into a position of insignificance. Much ill feeling between the central authority and the various Petrograd soviets has resulted.

Mrs. Helen Cox Mahoney, daughter of former Governor James M. Cox of Ohio, died suddenly last week from pneumonia. Mrs. Mahoney was the wife of Daniel J. Mahoney, general manager of the Dayton News owned by Mr. Cox.

Franklin K. Lane, former secretary of interior, died at a Rochester, Minn., hospital on May 18. Death was due to an attack of angina pectoris. Mr. Lane was said to be recovering from an operation for gall stones when heart disease, from which he had suffered, developed.

Annual summer cruise of the naval academy midshipmen will take the officers-to-be to Christiana, Norway; Lisbon, Portgual; Gilbraltar and Guantanamo, Cuba, this year.

Plan of Governor Davis of Ohio to build the new state institution for feeble minded on the state-owned farm at Orient, Ohio, rather than expend $385,805 for a new site near Bucyrus will be followed as a result of a decision of the state supreme court.

Lieut. William Coates and Mrs. John Brady were killed at Paterson, N. J., when an airplane in which they were riding fell 2,000 feet at the Preakness flying field. Mrs. Brady was the bride of Coates' most intimate friend. It was her first trip in a plane.

PRESIDENT HARDING has signed the bill restricting immigration for the next 14 months to 3 per cent of the number of aliens in the United tSates, as shown by the 1910 census. This was the first bill Harding signed since taking office.

Resumption of mail service between the United States and Vilna, Poland, has been announced in the official postal bulletin.

A building fund for the state-owned universities and normal schools in Ohio and the 23 state institutions will be available as the result of the signing of the Fouts bill by Governor Davis.

Ellis Island, through which the bulk of the country's immigration passes, was placed under strict quarantine last week because of the death from typhus of a Jugo-Slav boy.

Members of the Chicago board of trade are frankly alarmed as the result of the passage by the Illinois senate of the Lantz bill, which would place the power of regulation of all grain exchanges under the control of a director of agriculture in the cabinet of the governor.

Grover C. Bergdoll, millionaire draft slacker, may soon find himself defendant in a suit for alienation of affection. Mrs. Freda Stecker, wife of Ike Stecker, Bergdoll's chauffeur, told the house investigating committee how Bergdoll induced her husband to desert her and go with him to Germany.

The radical wing of British labor, which demanded a national sympathetic strike in support of the coal miners, which would tie up the whole United Kingdom industrially, has been frustrated.

Political rioting in Ulster is increasing. Part of the city hall at Belfast that has been designated as the meeting place of the Northern Ireland parliament, was blown up with dynamite.

Appointment of James M. Beck of New York as solicitor general has been announced by Attorney General Daugherty.

The Sweet bill to consolidate the various government agencies dealing with relief for war veterans is coming up for consideration in the house soon.

New regulations have been prepared which will enable physicians prescribing whisky for medicinal purposes to write as many prescriptions as they consider necessary, prohibition officials announce.

AMBITION of the new German cabinet is said to be to keep up to date with its reparation obligations or even a good bit ahead. The first payment of the equivalent of 150 million gold marks will be made up of dollars, pounds sterling, French francs, Swiss francs, Belgian francs, Dutch florins, Danish, Swedish and Norwegian crowns, pesetas and gold marks.

Bootleggers who contracted to supply rum runners in Detroit with whisky have been so hard pressed for supplies since the law against importation of liquor from Quebec went into effect that they have resorted to organized raids on liquor stocks in private homes in Windsor, Ontario.

Albany, N. Y., was patrolled by the state police last week, following recent rioting, the worst since the inception of the strike of the United Traction Co. lines five months ago.

Cleveland Chamber of Commerce has requested federal and county authorities to make an immediate investigation of charges of conspiracy, secondary boycott and coercion of employers to hire only non-union men, made against it in a resolution adopted by the Cleveland Federation of Labor.

Heads of the four railroad brotherhoods will attend the hearing of the United States Railroad Labor board in Chicago June 6 at which efforts of railroads to reduce the wages of their members will be considered.

Strenuous efforts are being made to fill all existing vacancies at the military academy at West Point, and certificates from high schools and colleges are being accepted in lieu of the regular mental examination for entrance. It is considered too late to hold another examination this year for the class entering in July.

Dr. Alfredo Zayas Alfonso took the oath of office May 20 as fourth president of the Republic of Cuba. Immediately after the inauguration Mario G. Menocal, the retiring president, boarded a steamer for Key West on his way to Europe for a vacation.

First sign of a break in the British coal strike came recently when it was learned that the Federation of Miners had decided to give up the fight for a settlement on the principle of a national wage pool and is willing to treat with the operators and government upon the basis of district agreements

COMRADES OF PERIL

By Randall Parrish

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Continued From Last Week

Convinced as to his duty, and urged to it by the personal interest he felt in the girl, Shelby cast all hesitancy aside. He would make the attempt; fortune had surely favored him thus far, and might again. He was forewarned now; he understood who he was pitted against; he might even be able in some manner to play Hank and Hanley off against the two Churchills. He had an insight into both plans, and a clash between those two sets of villains might serve the very purpose he had in mind. He had grasped the character of the last two—ordinary western toughs, eager to get their hands into the spoils, but with no particular brains to guide them. Hanley had stumbled onto the facts during some drunken debauch, and, in watching Macklin, was now merely following the natural instincts of a criminal of low intelligence, hoping some crumbs might fall his way. Still he might use the man as a shield for his own purpose. Both Hanley and Hank were of the brute variety, easily aroused to feelings of revenge; they could be goaded into a fighting spirit. It was worth bearing in mind.

These were but passing thoughts to be seriously reckoned with later. Now he must act. He went back to where the buckskin waited, mounted the animal, quiet enough by this time, rode down to the edge of the stream, and sat silently in the saddle while the beast drank. It was a dark, clear night, the stars overhead like lamps in the sky, the air cool and fresh. He turned the pony up the valley, making no effort to hurry the animal, desirous only at present of keeping well in the rear of the two horsemen ahead. He knew the course they would take, must take, up the valley of the Dragoon as far as the great bend, and then across the plateau until they reached the Cottonwood. He would simply follow cautiously until daylight, then search for the trail to make sure, and endeavor, from some elevation, to pick them up with his field glasses.

The grass in the valley was thick, but not long. It presented no obstacle to travel, but the horse's hoofs made no noise. Finding the rider undemonstrative, the buckskin lowered his head and moved forward steadily at a rapid walk, Shelby swaying in the saddle, half asleep, yet keenly awake to any unusual sound. Hour after hour passed, the valley narrowing as they advanced, the hills on either hand growing darker and more sharply defined, and the ribbon of sky above constantly contracting. The man endeavored to think, but found it useless; there was little he could plan in advance—only continue on, and trust to fortune. His mind leaped from point to point, yet settled upon nothing. He knew where he was in vague way, recalling to memory the outlines of this country as traced upon the map, but by this time he was well beyond the range of his own cattle, or any region he had ever hunted over. All about stretched the desert of the Bad Lands; he could picture in his mind the scene presented from those bluffs, either of broken, rocky country, or dismal desert, white with alkali. It was a land devoid even of animal or bird life, waterless and forlorn, avoided even by Indians except for concealment. In all those hours of darkness he heard no sound of life except the distant howl of coyote.

The first faint gray of dawn gave him glimpse of his surroundings, and, on a slight ridge of land, he finally drew up his tired mount, and gazed curiously about. There was little to be seen, except that ahead, still enveloped in the mists of the night, the valley turned sharply to the left. Was this the great bend? He had no means of knowing, but dismounted, and, after a few moments' scrutiny of the ground, decided that he was still safely on the trail of those traveling ahead. There were two traces sufficiently defined to indicate the passage within a few hours of both Macklin's party, and the two others. Neither outfit had made any effort at concealment, but Shelby, fearing the latter might have camped for breakfast, left his horse to crop on the short grass, while he advanced on foot. He was gone for an hour, skirting the edge of the bluff cautiously, and discovering the ravine up which the others had toiled to reach the plateau above. It was full daylight by this time, and his trained instinct told him much of the story. The trail leading up was obscure, but not difficult to follow when once discovered. It was beaten hard from years of use, but here and there his quick eye detected evidence that Macklin's Indians had gone straight ahead in the dark, and were by this time far away, probably already over in the valley of the Cottonwood. But Hanley and his companion had not ventured the passage until dawn, the marks of their horses' hoofs so fresh as to convince the trailer they were scarcely beyond the sound of his voice. He even found where they had dismounted, waiting for daylight, the ground littered with the ends of burnt cigarets.

Shelby loitered an hour before venturing to follow. There was no other way out, and so he munched at a cold meal, and permitted the buckskin to browse along the bank of the stream, well concealed by a fringe of willows. Then, both horse and man refreshed, he went forward on foot, leading the animal, and began the upward climb. It was a winding passage, so rocky as to leave no message, and so crooked and overhung by scrub oaks that one could scarcely see ten feet in advance. In places it was not like a cave, and Shelby had no idea how far he had gone, when he suddenly emerged out from the gloom into the sunlight of the summit, with a clear view across the level plateau.

CHAPTER XV.

"Indian Joe" Laud.

Shelby stopped, holding the horse back below the summit, and gazed anxiously about. It was a dismal, deserted scene, the white, barren plain stretching to the north unbroken for miles until it reached a boundary of low, barren hills. These swept closer toward the left, apparently following the valley of the Cottonwood, revealing their rocky outlines, often grotesquely shaped, and the dark ravines penetrating into the Bad Lands beyond. The soil left no trail, and, with the naked eye, Shelby was unable to distinguish a sign of life within the radius of vision. Everything had the appearance of death—the death of ages. He stood upright, and swept the circle with his field glasses. He was barely in time; for far off there to the left, scarcely discernible even then against the black, overhanging ridges of rock, he made out two slowly moving objects. They were not distinct, he could not have sworn what they were, but there was no doubt in his mind as to their identity. He studied them eagerly until they disappeared down a coulee, and then carefully marked the course, his point of guidance a high pinnacle of rock standing out gaunt against the sky.

He was an hour reaching this objective, but once there he found the trail plainly traced along the edge of the bank. It led in and out amid the intricacies of the hills, taking, of necessity, so winding a course as to give Shelby no view ahead, and soon confused him in point of direction. He could only move forward cautiously, fearful lest they might have halted for some purpose, and watchful of every trace of their passage, as other ravines were constantly uniting with this through which he was blindly feeling his way. He came to sand and lost all signs of the trail instantly, searching for it in vain for nearly an hour before confessing himself at fault. Then, leaving the horse below, he climbed the nearest hill for a view of his surroundings.

The sun gave him the proper directions, but all about stretched the same dreary, bare ridges of rock, offering no guidance. To his right, however, these hills came to an end in another plateau, stretching away gray and somber into the distance. There was no life visible anywhere, and, although he waited for some time, sweeping his glasses back and forth, he gained no glimpse of the two he endeavored to follow. They had vanished as though swallowed up by the earth. The sun was already in the west, and desperately he determined to try the level. Even this, amid the intricacies of those branching passages between the round hills, was difficult to achieve, yet he finally discovered an exit, and ventured to strike out toward the north, confident that the Cottonwood must surely lie somewhere in that direction.

He came upon it so suddenly and unexpectedly as to almost daze his faculties. Almost without warning he stood at the very edge of a yawning hole, and stared in amazement down into those depths below. Again and again he had heard this scene described, yet had never before comprehended its reality. A huge cut straight down, fully a mile wide, cleft the plain in two, with no visible signs of its presence until one stood at the very crater's edge. At night he would have ridden off without the slightest warning of danger. And below! Feeling sick, dizzy, Shelby swung himself from the saddle, crept cautiously to the edge, and looked down. He had no conception of the depth, for it already was hazy down there, as though he gazed through a blue fog, but how small those trees appeared, mere toy trees, and the silvery stream running through the center seemed scarcely a yard wide. A yard, why, if it was actually the Cottonwood, it must be a hundred feet from bank to bank! God! what a hole! what a freak of nature! what a wilderness hiding place!

He lay motionless, with eyes searching up and down the valley. To the right he could not determine how far it extended, but to the left he could discern the silver shield of water where the Cottonwood came tumbling over a precipice. One of the two possible entrances was there; the other must be along some of those numerous side ravines, whose black entrances he could dimly perceive. There were groves of trees down there, and strange, fantastic piles of rock, but no houses, no evidence of human beings. Once he was sure he saw a spiral of smoke, but it faded away before he could trace it to any source. There were black things that moved far up the gorge; he could not quite make them out even with the field glasses, but suspected they might be cattle grazing. It was all so serene, so peaceful, the truth seemed impossible—that he was actually gazing down into a veritable hell on earth, a rendezvous of white thieves and Indian murderers, a border fortress for all the nameless deviltry of the frontier.

And he must invade the Hole, alone, if he would be of service to this woman captive! By sheer recklessness he must pierce the thing to the heart. Yet how? What would be his next step? His eyes searched the precipitous walls, as the question dinned itself into his brain. How was it to be done? Not even a mountain goat could find passage down those rocks even by daylight, and, in another hour, all would be darkness. On neither side, peering along the rim, could he discover any break in the stern front of rocks which promised an opportunity. And yet he could not remain there; before night made the search impossible he must at least find water, and a place in which to camp. He stared down into those deepening mists below, already beginning to blot out the features of the valley.

"God, what a hole!" he breathed, "it is like looking straight into hell. The only way down must be somewhere to the left. Case told me they passed in under that waterfall."

He got to his feet, and, with the pony trailing behind, moved backward away from the edge of the chasm into the open plain. Suddenly, as his glance wandered searchingly toward the chain of rock hills, the man stopped, his heart pounding. What was that moving yonder, just emerging from out of the mouth of that ravine, and becoming clearly outlined against the gray alkali? He knew almost instantly—the advance of a drove of cattle, debouching through the narrow defile, and spreading out at they attained the wider open space. There must be a hundred head, and, even as he comprehended, horsemen appeared in their rear, spurring forward to turn them to the left down a shallow gulch.

There was no way he could escape observation; no possibility of hiding on that bare plain. He might fall flat on his face, but the pony would remain in full view; and, if this was a raiding party of cattle thieves, which undoubtedly it was, returning with spoil, they would never pass by a riderless horse without investigation. Shelby's brain worked like lightning. There were five riders; he could count them now; Indians mostly, although one was surely white. There was nothing left him but audacity, and lies. He must take the chance, the one chance, mad, desperate, yet yielding a possibility of success. He swung the field glasses to his eyes—yes, one rider was white, a squat figure with a red beard, and another, the fellow at this end, appeared to be a Mexican. Then he laughed grimly; the vortex of his glass rested on the exposed flank of the nearest steer, and he saw the brand. By all the gods, they were his own cattle! The humor of it flashed in his eyes, but the jaw of the man set sternly. The damned thieves! He strode forward, the pony trailing at his heels, and then the Mexican saw him, throwing up one hand in a swift signal, and spurring his horse recklessly across the gray plain. They met half way, Shelby still afoot, the other sweeping up at full speed, his horse brought fairly to its haunches by the cruel pressure of a Spanish bit.

The fellow was a handsome devil, but for the evil in his eyes, and a disfiguring scar down one cheek; swarthy, black-mustached, long locks showing beneath the high Mexican hat, with white teeth gleaming between red lips. The eyes of the two met, and the rider's hand dropped instantly upon the exposed butt of a revolver.

"Buenas dias, senor," he said harshly, staring. "What is the meaning of—this?"

Shelby smiled, coolly returning his glance.

"The meaning of what, senor?" he questioned shortly.

"Your being here—alone! I have not seen you before. You are not of the Walves' Den."

"Oh, is that it, senor?" indifferently. "Then maybe you will tell me how I am to find a way into this den of wolves? I have looked down yonder," he waved his hand

"You seek it then?"

"Sure; otherwise why should I be here? You will guide me?"

"Caramba! It depends," suspiciously, yet somewhat disconcerted by the other's quiet manner. "I would know more first. You are lost?"

"Completely, yet it is a story easily told. I was with a man named Hanley, an' a fellow called Hank."

"Old Matt—I know him."

"Good; then I have met a friend. We were there, back in those hills, when my girth broke—see, where I have fixed it. I fell behind, and they rode on. I thought to follow easily, but, you must know those hills, the trail was lost; perhaps I took a wrong turn, for suddenly I found myself on this plain."

"And the others?"

"Went on, never missing me until too late. If they came back, I have not seen them."

The Mexican sat motionless, his eyes as suspicious as ever, but his fingers no longer gripped on the revolver. The last of the cattle had disappeared down the coulee, and the red-bearded white man was riding toward them across the alkali. Neither changed position until he came up, a lump of a fellow, with staring eyes, and complexion the color of parchment.

"What the hell is all this, Juan?" he questioned roughly, "who is this fellow?"

"He travel with Matt Hanley, an' get lost; so he say."

"Hanley, hey! That's some recommendation. Who else was with your party?"

"A man called Hank."

"Slagin. Well, the story sounds straight so far; them two left here together; I happen to know that. Where'd they pick you up?"

"At Gerlasche; I was to meet them there."

"That's some hell o' a ride."

"It was; look at my bronc; he's all in."

"What's your name?"

Shelby looked him squarely in the eye.

"Churchill."

"What! Matt talked to me about that. Fellow named Macklin stalkin' a girl down Ponca way."

"He's got her; so Hanley says, an' that's what I'm here for—see?"

"But you ain't Ol' Churchill. The way I heard it he was sixty anyhow, an' a down-easter."

"Virginia; he's my father."

"Oh, hell, an' where you been?"

"Solderin' mostly."

"I see," his eyes wandered. "Sounds kinder fishy, young feller, but I ain't in no shape to tell. I reckon Matt Hanley kin straighten it out, an' if he is down thar, the best thing we kin do is to take yer 'long. If yer lyin' ye'll be damn sorry 'fore yer git out ag'in. I'll tell yer that to begin with, but if yer game to ride along, we'll see yer get thar all right. Let's hit her up, Juan; them Injuns will need us 'fore long. Come on, stranger."

He wheeled his horse and rode off on a sharp trot, and the Mexican followed. Neither man so much as glanced back toward Shelby, seemingly indifferent as to what he chose to do. Yet he knew the customs of the West, and that if he failed them now, no future falsehood would ever regain their confidence. He must live up to the story already told; must lie in the bed he had made, or inevitably pay the penalty. The fellows had accepted him at his own valuation; beyond that it was up to him. He swung into the saddle, and rode silently forward behind Juan. A hundred yards, and they dipped down into the coulee, which soon assumed the proportions of a ravine, whose rocky sides rose higher and higher above them. It was a tortuous passage, torn out originally by some resistless torrent, but now dry and verdureless, the thin layer of earth packed hard by thousands of passing hoofs. The cattle were still out of sight ahead, but they could hear the calls of the drivers. Shelby pressed his bronco up closer to the Mexican, who had lit a cigart.

"Is it far, Juan?" he asked.

"Nom de Dios! I heard you not. To the Hole you mean? Not far, but rough, senor; yet there is no other way to get catle in."

"The man with you; who is he?"

He emitted a cloud of blue smoke in the air, smiling pleasantly.

"Senor Laud."

"Laud!" in undisguised astonishment. "What Laud? Not 'Indian Joe?'"

"Si, senor; they call heem that," confidently. "He verra bad man. You know heem, what?"

Shelby gripped himself tightly.

"I've heard of him, that's all. He's a Sioux squawman, but I never knew what he looked like before."

His pony, no longer urged, fell back, trailing at the rear of the others. Juan rode on, unconscious and indifferent, blowing spirals of smoke into the air, and humming the strain of some Spanish melody, but Shelby was staring beyond him at the red-bearded white man slouched down in his saddle. So that fellow was "Indian Joe" Laud! As never before he realized to the full the danger into which he advanced.

To Be Continued.

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When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1921.

Most of the trouble is caused by Capital and Labor trying to live together without getting acquainted.

Now and then a dream comes true, but a lie is always a lie.

Beer won't cure anything except a grouch against the Eighteenth amendment.

Lima Beane says the meek may inherit the earth but the hardboiled are running the autos.

Farmer-Labor party leaders say there is no difference between the Republicans and Democrats. It's a good joke on both old parties.

Women who shoot usually use pretty little revolvers. To kill a lover or husband with an ugly weapon wouldn't be ladylike.

Senator La Follette never heals.

This is the proper thing to say when drinking a glass of raisin-jack with a friend: "Here's to the undertaker's health."

It takes a clever man to raise hell for others and keep out of it himself.

Relativity is something like falling off a 20-story building and not knowing whether you are coming down or the building is going up.

By deciding to pay her debts Germany has won a great moral victory.

When it dawns on the minds of nations that they can gain nothing and may lose everything by going to war, then universal peace will come.

Bet the bogus stock salesmen couldn't sell Senator Johnson or Senator Borah any shares of stock in the League of Nations.

Most of us are related to the bat when it comes to looking at the other fellow's side of the question.

In divorce cases the children are the innocent bystanders, and we cannot think of anything more pathetic.

Americans do not understand European nations and perhaps it is just as well. To get an intelligent understanding of their own country would be of greater benefit to them.

If people all thought alike mental stagnation would soon follow.

Music moves the soul and jazz the legs, etc.

In listing the unemployed, loafers should not be counted. The world has always had them, whether times were good or bad.

Pre-prohibition whisky made many a man lean against a lamppost while "white mule" causes him to break off the post and wave it in the air as the torch of liberty.

Self-determination often lands in jail.

It's a fine thing to melt the big guns and make ploughshares, but some method must be devised to get men to hold the plow handles.

Colonel Harvey landed in England, not on England.

Politicians should take courage. The oldest relic of man has been found. It is a lower jaw, which is believed to have wagged 250,000 years ago.

The ulterior motive moves more men to action than inspiration.

Adam couldn't live in the Garden of Eden without Eve and Eve couldn't live in the Garden of Eden without Adam. Together they could not live there and behave themselves. Thus moving day originated.

The spirit doesn't move a man as often as his stomach.

A square deal opens the way to a square deal.

Louisiana has a large tract of land dedicated to the preservation of wild life. New York City has Broadway dedicated to the same purpose.

The Naval Holiday

Senator Poindexter voices exactly, we believe, the opinion of the mass of thoughtful and patriotic Americans in regard to the proposed "naval holiday." He says:

"I am heartily in favor of an international limitation of armaments upon a basis which will do justice to the United States and not imperil our national safety. And I think that every possible means of bringing that about should be tried. Of course it would be, I think, very unwise, in fact a very great betrayal of our trust, if we abandoned the national defense in advance of such an international agreement.

The agitation for an international conference on the reduction of naval armament was not a movement of the pacifists though the pacifists, along with other occupants of the lunatic fringe, have invited themselves in. The movement was born of the realization in the minds of sensible men, not only in this country, but also abroad, that armaments are constituting an enormous burden upon the world, that virtually all nations are aware of the fact and probably all governments would be eager to enter into any serious and honest arrangements for reducing the pressure upon them.

To weaken our own navy in advance of an international agreement would be silly and suicidal. It would expose us to the cunning and treachery of the country which is ambitious to be the second Prussia. It would rob us of the power to bargain in the conference. It might cost far more in the end, by reason of construction in haste and excitement, than going through with the big navy program now.

A "naval holiday," if it can be worked out, would weaken no party to the agreement save in proportion to all other subscribers, which means there would be no actual weakening at all. The agreement would merely amount to the nations promising to fight, if fight they must, with a certain number of ships whose construction is specified instead of with all the ships they can build.

Whether a conference can be arranged or not, whether an agreement can or cannot be reached, it cannot possibly injure this country to propose the meeting to the nations. If the plans fail, nothing will have been lost. If they succeed, the whole world will be better off in innumerable ways, not least of the benefits being the understanding that common sense has a chance to prevail on earth.

Time for a New Deal

In the struggle between labor and capital, labor was on top a year ago; today it is capital that has labor down.

The assumption among most employers now is that their advantageous position will be maintained, that they will continue on the offensive and remain the dictator of wages, of hours of working, of shop conditions and standards of individual production. Unquestionably, labor is in a more helpless state than it has been in many years. Its organizations are weakened. Its leaders are less like leaders than helpless, nerve-broken followers. Few of its strikes are succeeding.

Yet this whole struggle is one of supply and demand. The resumption of prosperity will give the labor leaders the chance to restore their power and prestige. It is very likely to persuade labor to take on anew the air and activity of autocratic domination.

The industrial world can never be said to make advances as long as this fight continues to be of the character it is. Admitting that labor unions are not the solution of the age-old problem, neither is the destruction of the unions the answer. One of the agents who supplys employers with digested information declares that "the labor problem will be solved only when the wage-workers are interested in their work and feel right toward the corporations employing them. Then and only then will real labor costs drop back to where they ought to be. This can be brought about only by re-establishing the personal relationships between employers and wage-workers that used to exist in the old days." Perhaps too much is made of the effectiveness of the "old" employers in dealing with their employes. The chronicles are not altogether in their favor. But this is certain: The labor problem will remain a vexed, a costly and a bitterly contested subject so long as it is merely a battle for the upper hand.

There exists ways, as experiments have shown, for solving every difficulty between labor and capital, without resort to fisticuffs, high words, lockouts and strikes. The time is ripe for going forward with these experiments more extensively. The labor union will be made obsolete, the employers' association will be made unnecessary, when a true fellowship in industry is arranged. To say that this is impossible is to say that human beings cannot live together in peace. And we all know that they can and have done so.

The Opportunity

If the canals, the dredged rivers and creeks and bayous are to justify the work and money which have been expended upon them they will have to do so now. The present is their greatest opportunity.

Railroad rates are so high that scores of shippers are filing protests against them. Railroad wages are high and railroad employes are very strongly organized. It is doubtful that the workers can be persuaded to accept such reductions in wages as to bring about any decided reductions in freights. Individuals and corporations, offering lower transportation by water, have such a chance to influence merchants, manufacturers, farmers and other shippers as they have never had before.

It has been estimated that for every ton of freight shipped on the Mississippi river in recent years the government has made an outlay of a thousand dollars in deepening channels, opening new channels, removing obstructions and improving terminals. In many instances, rivers have been canalized without stimulating a single shipment. A great deal of the betterment has been carried through frankly, not for the purpose of opening up navigation, but to obtain for communities the competitive water rate of the railroads.

It is time for a show-down. The people are beginning to look upon many of the waterway schemes as next door to graft. Congress is wary about continuing the policy of putting money into canals and rivers without fairly certain promise of adding to the transportation facilities of the country. The automobile is bringing in a new transportation and every road that is improved justifies itself almost immediately with high rewards. A struggle at Washington between the waterway people and the good roads promoters, both demanding appropriations, would mean to day the certain victory of the advocates of the good roads.

The canals and the streams are here for anyone to make use of who will. The opportunity to compete successfully with the railroads was never so good. If the opportunity is neglected the agitation for inland waterways will get little hearing in the future.

Health of City and Country

Is the ruddy-faced, ruggedly healthy boy of the farm a myth?

Not entirely, but the child hygiene bureaus who have investigated rural and city children say that the city average of health is higher than that of the country.

There is no mystery about it. It is the result of the fact that advantages of the outdoor life in farming communities are counterbalanced by ignorance of proper care and feeding methods for infants, heightened by the absence of medical advice and care which are commonplaces of the city child's life, and often are compulsory for them. The proof lies in the higher mortality records in childbirth and for infants in the country sections of the land.

Whence came the idea that health in the country was commoner than in the city? Undoubtedly it arose from the ages-old experience that this was truth. It was true, too, until the powerful health organizations of the city governments went to work to correct the evils that flourished in urban surroundings. When this work started, city and country boy stood on a level so far as opportunity for medical and sanitary benefits went, but the country boy had superior natural advantages—fresh air, exercise in the open, and pure food. Gradually, however, the scientific work in the cities changed this situation until the city lad had the better chance of being a healthy person.

Now federal and state boards are trying to do for the rural sections what has been done for the city. When the slow task is accomplished, there is hope that the physical super-man credited to the farms and country-side by legend will be things of fact.

HELPING THINGS ALONG

BY WALT MASON.

WE can all contribute daily to Old Normalcy's return, if we do our labors gayly, at the anvil or the churn, if we quit ill-natured talking and put up a pepful spiel, if we cut out useless knocking and declare how good we feel. If you have a job be thankful, go about it with a grin, like a flivver with a tank full of the John D. brand of gin; put some vim in every motion, earn your pie in honest sweat, and discard the foolish notion that you earn more than you get. Once we said, "When Huns are beaten we'll begin to put up hay," but the locusts they have eaten golden months we've thrown away; we've been grumbling, talking, spieling, charging that our neighbors sinned, and the country hit the ceiling as a consequence of wind. Now we've had our costly shindy, handed out our bitter dope, let us work and be less windy, if we talk let's talk of hope. Statesmen all will do their stating in the ablest way they can, but the weary land is waiting for the busy working man. Normalcy will doubt and falter, she will loiter in her tracks, till we cease to fool and palter and get down to old brass tacks.

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The Helpless

Maxim Gorky has issued an appeal through the Finnish newspapers to the "whole world" to come to the rescue of 5,000 starving Russian savants. Just how the "whole world" can answer the appeal is not clear. To send an expeditionary force into Russia would cost many times more than 5,000 lives. To send food to the intelligensia would mean, not food for them, but more bread and meat for the Red Guard and the Bolshevist commissars. It seems certain that if any one is left to starve it is because Lenine and Trotzky so desire it, and would raise the very old dickens in case of interference. The Rusian problem is a snarl whatever way you look at it, and you cannot look without weeping. The word helplessness never has been so poignant as it is in relation to the attempt to bring paradise to earth by means of a proletarian dictatorship.

France is in a position to hate Germany longer than any other country.

ABE MARTIN

"Hain't it great t' be a mossback Democrat an' jest lay back an' watch events?" observed Ole Ez Pash t'day.

What's become o' th' ole time consumer that used t' butter his pie?

VARIETIES

Haiti was a French colony prior to 1804.

Norway is Europe's most thinly settled country.

Maine had a woman justice of the peace in 1870.

The plain Quaker hat originated in the 17th century.

Only one Chinese woman out of 330 is able to read.

The average life of the camel is twice that of a horse.

The ancient Mexicans began the year on February 23.

A British clergyman has read the Bible through 71 times.

Vampire bats are numerous and dangerous in South America.

Central park, New York, has more than 30 miles of walks.

The Danube is navigable for a distance of nearly 1,500 miles.

Peter Faneuil built Faneuil hall in Boston as a gift to the town.

The ringed boar snake was worshipped by the early Mexicans.

One London bakery turns out 140,000,000 pounds of bread every year.

Poland has the largest Jewish population of any country in the world.

The Chinese believe boiled crickets to be very efficacious as blood purifiers.

Fifteen thousand priests live in the holy city of Urgal, the capital of Mongolia.

The earth is a cooling body and is, therefore, becoming very gradually smaller.

In Japanese marriages the ceremony is performed at the home of the bridegroom.

More typewriters are in use in the United States than in all other countries combined.

Canada exported $1,002,672,413 worth of munitions and materials during the World war.

Mohammed VI., the present sultan of Turkey, is the 37th in male descent from Othman.

During one period of seven years more than 8,000 earthquake shocks were recorded in Japan.

The members of the American navy are said to be the best fed body of men in the world.

There is a high male sex birth ratio among progeny whose parents are of different nationality.

An eccentric woman who recently died in Wales had her entire house papered with postage stamps.

Some phosphorescent deep sea fish catch their prey by means of the lights from their glowing fins.

Australian natives tear down telegraph lines to get wire to make bracelets, earrings and noserings.

The sea bug holobates is the only insect living on the surface of the ocean and what it eats is unknown.

Cooking eggs and then returning them to their normal state is a secret trick practiced by Indian fakirs.

Newfoundland, Britain's oldest colony, is considering the granting of the parliamentary franchise to women.

Drumfire is first mentioned in Tolstoi's description of the allies' bombardment of Sevastopol in August, 1855.

As late as the 16th century the arts of medicine and surgery were almost exclusively practiced by the religious orders.

The original receipt for the famous perfume, eau-de-Cologne, was discovered by an Italian living in Cologne in 1709.

In Persian factories children work from sunrise to sunset, an average of 14 hours, for the equivalent of 5 cents a day.

The general climate of Venus resembles a cloudy day in the lowlands of the tropics, according to astronomical scientists.

Braille characters are, of course, read with the fingers, but one armless blind man has been taught to read with his tongue.

The total number of new European stamps issued is about 2,000, of which 1,500 are the first stamps of the European states.

The library of congress contains nearly 3,000,000 printed books and pamphlets and is now the third largest collection in the world.

New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Ohio and Minnesota are the six leading American Legion departments in regard to membership.

An American motion picture actress recently received a wonderful collection of butterflies from a Japanese admirer of her screen work.

Some iron ore deposits in Iceland, which a Danish company proposes to develop, are said to contain from 20 to 30 million tons of ore.

In the last 100 years only two comets—one in 1843 and the other in 1882—have been brilliant enough to be seen by day with the naked eye.

RUSSIA A MASS OF PEOPLE IN HANDS OF BAND OF BRIGANDS, SAYS ROYAL REFUGEE

In order to understand well the present situation in Russia one must realize that all of this vast Russia in the hands of the soviets is nothing but one great barracks; an immense regiment, where every man from 15 to 55 and every woman from 15 to 45 is a passive instrument in the hands of a band of brigands, writes Princess Nina Ziziancfi, a refugee, in the New York Times. This whole mass, called the proletariat, to which had been promised liberty, the ownership of everything, is at present a silent, docile, hungry, persecuted and brutalized lot of beasts having nothing in common with the human beings of the rest of Europe but exterior appearance, controlled by terror, and above all, by hunger.

This mass has no volition; it no longer thinks; it no longer hopes; it is just.

The bolshevist government possesses an intelligence superior to anything that I have known up to now; so well versed is it in human psychology that one is compelled to admire its knowledge of human vices and merits and especially its ability to exploit these for the gratification of its desires. The bolshevist system is comparable with that tiny insect which attacks a certain big caterpillar more than one thousand times its size, bites the latter in the spinal column, paralyzes it, and then, installing itself with its progeny on the victim, devours it little by little while it is still alive.

The Russians are children. They believe everything, want everything, think everything possible. They believe in fairy stories, are overjoyed by the merest trifle and when misfortune comes, their innate fatalism deadens them and makes them endure the worst sort of existence.

When I was in Siberia * * * I saw convicts who had been chained hand and foot for 25 years, condemned for life. The Russian nation gives one the same impression; dragging its chain, it no longer even hopes for death. * * *

When the bolsheviki seized the government they promised the Russian people equality in all relating to individual property, which was to be divided honestly among all of the proletarian class. The intellectual class was to be totally destroyed.

Glitering Promises.

All factories were requisitioned; all houses, all apartments, linen, furniture, automobiles—especially those of the bourgeoisie—were considered proletarian property. The government said: "All this belongs to you; you have suffered; these leeches have drunk your blood; they have grown rich from your toil, from your bodies. We return to you all this. Take houses, furniture, clothes. All is yours."

And the people took as much and more than they could hold. For three months they lived in a paradise. Everybody was a master, a director; there were no more servants; all commanded, and there was nobody to obey or work — nothing but commanders. At the end of three months everything was out of gear; all the machines were stopped at all the factories; life began to be a void.

Then the government showed itself in its true colors, as a ruthless capitalist. It put the workers back in their places, to do 12 hours of daily work under iron discipline. * * * The government, which had declared the people to be the collective proprietor, has since decreed that it (the soviet government) is the sole proprietor of everything.

There, then, is the elucidation of the bolshevist thesis.

The technical personnel at the factories, which had been driven away and replaced by workmen, were restored to their posts, to work as before, and to keep them under surveillance a soviet council of administration was set up composed of six so-called workers, who are communists bound by oath, informers and spies, who watch over one and all, who have the power of life and death, who even have the right to kill any one on the spot. * * *

People in general have arrived at such a pitch of suffering in Russia that they have become indifferent. One risks one's life from morning to night. The purchase of food is forbidden under pain of death yet one's life is spent looking for it. It is forbidden under the pain of death to sell furniture or garments; recently even the sale of books was prohibited and they were declared national property. Yet more than half the population keeps alive by selling personal effects and the other half, namely the new class in process of formation, has but one ideal, the purchase of second-hand furniture.

The women of this class have a regular mania for learning piano playing. I obtained not a little bread for my friends by procuring them pupils from among the market women I knew—and they were certainly very laughable pupils.

In my business of clothes seller, at a covered market where I came in contact with the people from 9 in the morning to 2 in the afternon, where my clientele was composed principally of proletarians, and where I had opportunity to study this class and become acquainted with its members thoroughly, I never had occasion for complaint.

In Russia the position of women is no better than that of men, because if a woman does not work she gets nothing to eat; if she serves the government she has rations assured to her unless she marries. Marriage is very easy, as the bolshevist law requires only two witnesses and the signatures. Divorce is even easier; one can get married, divorced and remarried within a fortnight.

The government has decreed that all children from six years old shall be taken from their parents and placed in a boarding school, which is a barracks where they have instilled into them the ideas which, according to the Bolsheviki, are destined to rule the world.

These poor children receive no care. Their dormitories are not heated. They lack sufficient clothing and nourishment. The government up to the present has provided generously and sufficiently, but everything is stolen. Especially honorable mention is deserved by the teachers, men and women, who do all in their power to give the children the parental affection of which they have been deprived.

It is heart-breaking to see processions of children, haggard, yellow, in rags, badly shod—barefoot in summer—led by their parents, who cast upon you agonized glances.

There are persons in Russia who never take off their clothes; they have no change of outer garments or of linen, and the rooms are too cold to allow of their undressing. All the walls of Petrograd are so damp that on account of climate and lack of heating they drip water.

Several times every day one may see persons lying on the sidewalk, waiting for help or for death. This is especially true among the old bourgeoisie, who have not been able to adapt themselves to the new regime, who cannot realize the change and obstinately insist on waiting for somebody to help them.

These people still consider work a disgrace. I have been insulted by my acquaintances, becaues I had the courage to become a dealer in clothing and have a booth at the market. They would not have done this for anything in the world. They prefer—a shameful admission—to serve the government. The Russian upper bourgeoise and nobility have behaved, and are behaving, in an ignoble manner. They have offered their services en masse and accept any kind of employment. On the list of "agents provocateurs" serving the secret police there are 14 widely known names. They make propositions to sell jewels, paintings, securities, etc., and then cause the purchaser to be arrested, whereupon they pocket 10 per cent of the total sum involved.

The government knows full well what value to place on their fidelity, and it gives them tragic tasks. When one of these personages enters its service he receives a post carrying with it great responsibility; he must know how to massacre people. To execute people is the first law of a good communist; human life is worthless. In one month 18 of my acquaintances were shot. It becomes a mere commonplace to hear of the disappearance of somebody, and every night one expects to be taken off one's self. * * *

Power of Sailors.

The sailors play an important role in the history of soviet Russia. They have never accepted the soviet government and still hold to the program mapped out at the time of the abdication of the czar. They desire free elections, a parliament ,a republic, etc. There are constant revolts of sailors, to which the government always knuckles down and grants concessions.

The sailors refuse to accept a council of control, and no kind of government agent has the right to set foot on a naval ship or in a building. If he does he is thrown into the water. The sailors have retained their old officers. As soon as the government does anything against anyone or anything belonging to them they train their guns on Petrograd.

Gala theatrical performances are held for the sailors and their families in what was formerly the imperial theaters. The famous Russian ballet is almost entirely at the service of sailors and commissaries, for mere civilians have not the right to attend its performances. The latter are allowed to go only to the moving pictures, but as there are raids in the picture houses almost every night only communists and sailors are to be found there also.

There is a possibility of saving Russia through the sailors if help is extended to them. This is quite feasible. The sailors have maintained their old-time discipline and often say that they are not serving the government, but their country. They are the only Russians who have a certain tinge of patriotism.

The misery at the front is incredible. Badly fed, barefooted, the soldiers are driven into battle by the communists behind them, who shoot them down with revolvers if they show signs of retreating. There is no aid for the wounded. The Red Cross does not exist. There are no medicines, no instruments, no nurses; the wounded die of their wounds or freeze where they lie. Woe to him who falls—his comrades undress him and relieve him of everything.

Hundreds of persons, including myself, saw several nights in succession in Petrograd, motor trucks in which hundreds of corpses of men, naked, frozen and bundled together, were being carried, uncovered, across the city to the big factories! we could not find out the reason.

Wehn a foreign communistic delegation arrives one knows about it because the principal streets through which the delegates are to go are put into more or less decent condition.

In 1918 I was arrested by the Bolsheviki at a sanatorium near Moscow, and I was to be deported to Perm with the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, sister of the empress, and two sons of the Grand Duke Constantine. All of these were shot there. Thanks to Baron Harshausen, Danish consul general, I was freed after many efforts of his.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

REPUBLICAN senators who favor disarmament proposals joined with Democrats and succeeded in putting through amendments to the naval appropriations bill and demonstrating that they will be able to force through Senator Borah's amendment to request the President to open disarmament negotiations with Great Britain and Japan.

Threatened with a jail sentence for refusing to answer questions, Harry L. Weinberger, counsel successively for Emma Goldman and Grover C. Bergdoll, agreed to furnish the information called for from him.

Enforcement of prohibition in the United States will approach the vanishing point during the next six weeks, congress having failed to pass the deficiency appropriation for payment of enforcement agents and next year's appropriation not becoming available until July 1.

Purchase of Monticello, the estate of Thomas Jefferson, in Albermarle county, Va., is authorized at a cost not to exceed $500,000 under a bill introduced by Representative Harrison (Democrat), Virginia.

Monthly instead of quarterly payment of pensions to war veterans is provided for in a bill by Representative Bland (Republican), Indiana, reported favorably by the pensions committee. Secretary Fall, in urging its passage, wrote that it would put Civil war veterans on the same basis as men who fought against Germany.

H. B. Thompson, Washington representative of manufacturers of proprietary medicine, told the judiciary committee at hearings on the bill to tighten up the Volstead enforcement law that the makers of medicine are more concerned with the elimination of medical bootleggers than in the sale of beer to the sick.

After conferring with President Harding, Republican Leader Mondell said he saw no reason why there should not be reasonably prompt action by the house on the resolution ending war with Germany, already passed by the senate.

Representative Tincher (Republican), Kansas, author of the bill to regulate dealing in grain futures, characterized as a "bluff" the statement of Joseph P. Griffin, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, that the board may withdraw from business if the bill passed by the house becomes law.

Secretary of griculture Wallace in a letter to Chairman Curry, of the Territories committee, expressed opposition to the bill now pending before the committee to create an Alaskan development board.

The interstate commerce committee favorably reported the Frelinghuysen bills to provide for seasonal rates for the transportation of coal and to aid in stablizing the coal industry.

Senate passed a bill to give states credit in apportionment of federal road funds for areas of public lands within their borders.

Senate passed a bill to provide for maintaining the corps of cadets at West Point at its authorized maximum strength.

The senate finance committee will continue hearings on tax revision, a majority of the committee being in favor of repeal of the excess profits tax, but appearing to be against a sales tax as a substitute.

Senator McCormick, chairman of the Republican senatorial campaign committee, announced that the Republicans will fight for additional senate seats in the congressional election next year.

Acting on the President's warning against extravagance the house appropriations committee chopped $100,000,000 from the deficiency bill.

President Harding will not send troops to the strike area in West Virginia and Kentucky until their presence there is absolutely necessary, believing the state governments should handle the situation.

Adjutant general vigorously defends the war department from criticism in connection with publication of the slacker lists.

Government will oppose in every possible way the soviet government of Russia so long as Americans are held prisoners or detained against their will.

Grover. C. Bergdoll, draft evader, disguised himself in order to go sightseeing in Paris before entering Germany, according to testimony before the congressional investigating committee.

Daniel Willard, president, Baltimore and Ohio railroad in testimony before the senate committee on interstate commerce said that W. Jett Lauck's proposals for bringing about economies in the operation of the roads are not feasible.

Representatives of the American Farm Bureau federation opposed the Townsend highway bill.

The immigration restriction bill was signed by President Harding.

The Sheppard-Towner maternity bill was ordered favorably reported by the senate education committee.

Senator Penrose sharply rebuked witnesses representing farm and labor organizations in opposition to the sales tax. He accused them of demagoguery.

Wisconsin, outside of Milwaukee, is satisfied with prohibition, according to replies received to a "questionnaire" sent throughout the state by the Anti-Saloon league.

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

Uncle Henry says: "Every time I let out my belt a hole my wife sighs with disappointment. Her ideals are slowly but surely being shattered."

Life's Discomforts.

Getting out of a bathtub to answer the telephone and then hear some sweet voice say, "Wrong number."

Our Dictionary.

Golf—A game that becomes most interesting when it's time to go home to supper.

Slacker—A fellow who wears a wrist watch in lieu of a discharge button.

Cousin—A relative who doesn't have to pay any board during the summer vacation season.

Consumer—Another name for goat.

Barber—A man who cuts everything but his prices.

Profiteer—A two-legged hog.

Beard—A hirsute growth used by men who have to have something to stroke and don't like cats.

FAMOUS LETTERS.

Letter of man to his landlord who has just raised the rent.

Landlord:

I omit the prefix "dear" because I'm not a hypocrite and can't persuade myself to say dear when I mean something else. I see by your kind letter received recently that you desire to raise my rent $10 a month, making it $75 for a $25 flat. You couldn't do much better if you earned your money carrying a gun and hanging around a dark corner every night to interview unarmed pedestrians. You have so much nerve that not even a dentist could kill it.

You ask $75 a month for this five-room attic that's so cold in Winter I have to wear fur pajamas and so hot in Summer that I have to shave all the hair off my skin to keep from being prostrated by the heat. I really ought to get $75 a month from you for deigning to occupy your fireless cooker.

Maybe you can't read and haven't discovered that prices are tumbling. My only hope seems to be to live till your grandchildren go to high school and read in their ancient histories that the high cost of living dropped in 1921. You claim your taxes are high. Judging by the rent charged you must pay taxes on a building worth a million dollars.

Let me tell you something about this flat. It's generally reported to consist of five rooms, but this is a gross exaggeration. After diligent search I've only discovered four rooms unless you call the linen closet one. The living room is the only stall in the entire place where one can turn around without knocking the pictures off the wall. The bathroom is so small I have to stand in the bathtub to shave. When I go in and shut the door it's like locking myself in a trunk. The plaster has fallen down in one place where I continually hit the wall with my elbow while combing my hair.

Now in regard to the kitchen, it's a sort of glorified ice box. My wife outshines Houdini every time she leaves to answer the doorbell. She doesn't dare to serve any soup at a meal because every time she cooks a meal she has to back out into the dining room with it, endangering the soup. When she's in the kitchen I expect her to get so tangled up that no one will be able to extricate her unless the building is torn down.

The living room is one step from the kitchen. We step over the dining room to get there. We had to buy a dining table just large enough for a girl's doll house so that there would be room for a couple of chairs. My wife is never able to make salad because she's lucky if she finds room for a cup of coffee beside each plate, let alone a side dish.

We have to step from the living room right into bed at night because the bedroom is scarcely any larger than a cedar chest. It wasn't necessary to buy a rug for it as the bed covers the entire floor and one has to open the window to throw the covers back. The entire shebang needs redecorating. As far as I can ascertain the present wallpaper was put on when Napoleon was in his prime. It looks faded and forlorn and crumbles when you touch it. Besides the roof leaks so bad both of us have to carry umbrellas when it rains.

I suggest that you take the entire flat and sell it to someone who wants a piano box. I don't want it any more. If you can find someone not residing in a hospital for the insane who desires to pay $75 a month for suffering you're a genius. I'm through with you and yours. I've purchased a bungalow in the suburbs that will hold two of these flats and leave me room to yawn and stretch once in a while without barking my shins on the woodwork.

Of course in the olden times there were cave men and cliff dwellers, but civilization is advancing and I'm going to advance with it. I'm done with caves and cliffs.

Yours with much disgust,

J. J. C.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Brave

Brave is an easy word, and yet
It is not easy to be brave;
One must be patient and forget
The sorrow of the grave.

When every hope is blown away
By cruel winds and chill,
Above the ashes of dismay
Must smile unconquered will.

Nor is this all of bravery,
For hearts have much to bear
And there are deeds men never see
Which call for courage rare.

And there are many things to fear
Along the path of men,
The undeserved and cruel sneer
From thoughtless voice and pen.

Can you be constant for the right
When you might quickly buy
Success and ease and its delight
By living out a lie?

A brave man not alone by fire
Or conflict meets the test,
He must forego his own desire,
To stand for what is best.

The truth oft asks a heavy price
From men who walk its way,
And its harsh terms of sacrifice
Only the brave will pay.

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THE STOWMARKET MYSTERY

By Louis Tracy

(Copyright, 1904, R. F. Fenno Co.)

Continued from Last Week

Even Winter became restive under this style of address. Brett caught his eye, and moved by common impulse, they lessened the whisky mark in a decanter of Antiquary.

"Allow me to remark," interpolated Brett, "that your telegrams were admirably terse and to the point."

"Thank you, sir. Many eminent judges have complimented me on my manner of giving evidence. And now to business. I arrived at the railway station here" (touching the nondescript building), "and took a room in the Villa Nuova here" he laid a finger on the mansion), "which, as you see, is quite close to the Hotel de Londres here" (a flourish over the hotel), "at which, as I expected, Mr. Capella took up his abode. According to your instructions I obtained a competent assistant, a native of Naples, and we both awaited Mr. Capella's arrival. He reached Naples at 10:30 a. m. the day following my advent at night, and after breakfast drove straight to the Reclusorio, or Asylum for the Poor, situated here" (he indicated the institution), "close to the Botanical Gardens. Mr. Capella arranged with the authorities to withdraw from the poorhouse an elderly woman named Maria Bresciano. It subsequently transpired that she was a nurse employed by a certain English gentleman named Frazer Beechcroft, who became entangled with a beautiful Italian girl named Margarita di Orvieto some twenty-eight years ago."

Mr. Holden paid not the remotest attention to the looks of amazement exchanged between Brett and Winter. He merely paused to take breath and peer benignantly at the map, following lines thereon with the index finger of his right hand.

"It appears further," he resumed, "that the Englishman and the Signorina di Orvieto could not marry, on account of some foolish religious scruples held by the young lady, but they entertained a very violent passion for each other, met clandestinely, and a female child was born, whose baptism is registered, under the name of Margarita di Orvieto, in the church of the village of La Scutillo here." (He tapped a tiny spired edifice on the edge of the map).

"The two were living there in great secrecy, as they were in fear of their lives, not alone from the young lady's relatives, but from her discarded lover, the Marchese di Capella, father of the present Mr. Giovanni Capella, who has dropped his title in England. The old woman, Maria Bresciano, attended the signorina and her child, but unfortunately the mother died, and her death is registered both by the civil authorities in the Minadoi section here" (lifting a small house bodily off the map), "and by the ecclesiastical here" (he touched another spire).

"The affair created some stir in the Naples of that day, but Beechcroft's suffering, the calm daring with which, after the girl's death, he defied those who had vowed vengeance on him, and the generally passionate nature of the attachment between the two, created much public sympathy for him. Among others who were attracted to him were a Mr. and Mrs. Somers, and their daughter, then resident in Naples. Oddly enough, Beechcroft did not content himself with securing efficient care for his child, but brought the infant to the Hotel de Londres—you note the coincidence—where it was nurtured under his personal supervision."

Brett drew a long breath. So this was Margaret's secret and Capella's vengeance! He was aroused, as from a dream, by Mr. Holden's steady voice.

"Mr. Beechcroft always held that the Signorina di Orvieto was his true wife in the eyes of Heaven, for their marriage was only prevented by a most uncalled-for and unnatural threat of incurring her father's dying curse if she dared to wed a Protestant. Eighteen months after her death he married Miss Somers at the British Consulate, and revealed his real name and rank—Sir Alan Hume-Frazer, baronet, of Beechcroft, near Stowmarket, England. His lady adopted the infant girl as her own, and local gossip had it that this was a part of the marriage contract, while the ceremony took place at an early date to give color to the kindly pretense. The pair lived in a distant suburb, at Donzelle here" (another church fixed the spot), "and in twelve months a boy was born, birth registered locally and in the British Consulate. After four more years' residence in Naples, Sir Alan and Lady Hume-Frazer left Italy with their two children. Mr. Capella found two of their old servants, Giuseppe Conti and Lola Rintesano, living in these small houses here and here" (the remaining houses were lifted into prominence).

"Mr. Capella married Miss Margaret Hume-Frazer in Naples last January, the marriage being properly registered. His estates are situated in the South of Italy, and his father retired thither permanently during the scandal that took place twenty-eight years ago. Mr. Capella has brought with him the persons named as the nurse and servants, together with certified copies of all the documents cited. I also have certified copies of those documents, I now produce them, together with a detailed statement of my expenses. Mr. Capella is residing in a neighboring hotel."

The methodical police-sergeant laid some neatly docketed folios on the table near the map, and sat down for the first time since entering the room.

As a matter of fact, he had not uttered an unnecessary word. Other men, describing similar complexities, would have given particulars of their adventures, how this thing had been done, and that person wheedled into confidences.

Mr. Holden rose superior to these considerations. His mission was all-important, and he had certainly fulfilled it to the letter.

"If ever a grateful country makes me a judge, Mr. Holden," said Brett, "I will add another to the encomiums you have received from the Bench. Indeed, before this affair ends, that pleasant task may be performed by an existing judge, for I do not see now how we are going to keep out of the law-courts. Do you, Winter?"

"Looks like a murder case plus a divorce," commented the detective.

"You are leaving out of count the biggest sensation, namely, the title to the Beechcroft estates. Under her father's will, if it is very cleverly drawn, Mrs. Capella may receive £1,000 per annum. She has not the remotest claim to Beechcroft and its revenues or to her brother's intestate estate."

Winter whistled.

"My eye!" he exclaimed. "What is Capella going to get out of it?"

"Revenge! His is a legacy of hate, like most other benefactions in the Hume-Frazer family. The next move rests with him. I wonder what it will be?"

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Mr. and Mrs. Jiro.

Chance, at times, tangles the threads on which human lives depend, and creates such a net of knots and meshes that intelligent foresight is rendered powerless, and plans that ought to succeed are doomed to utter failure.

It was so during the three days succeeding Capella's return from Italy. Reviewing events in the lights of accomplished facts, Brett subsequently saw many opportunities where his intervention would have altered the fortunes of the men and women in whom he had become so interested.

Although he endeavored to keep control of circumstances, it was impossible to predict with certainty the maner in which the fifth act of this tragedy in real life would unfold itself.

Would he have ordered things differently had he possessed the power? He never knew. It was a question he refused to discuss with Winter long after everybody was comfortably married or buried, as the case might be.

To divide labor and responsibility, he apportioned Ooma and his surroundings to Winter, Capella to Holden. The strict supervision maintained over the Jiro family was relaxed. Brett proposed dealing with them summarily and in person.

Holden had barely concluded his remarkable narrative when Hume's reply came from Whitby, giving the address of the hotel where Fergusson resided.

Brett went there at once, and found the old butler on the point of retiring for the night.

Fergusson was at first disinclined to commit himself to definite statements. With characteristic Scottish caution, he would neither say "yes" nor "no" until the barrister reminded him that he was not acting in his young master's interests by being so reticent.

"Weel, sir, I'm an auld man, and mebbe a bit haverin' in my judgment. Just ask me what ye wull, an' I'll dae my best to answer ye," was the butler's ultimate concession.

"You remember the day of the murder?"

"Shall I ever forget it?"

"Before Mr. David Hume-Fraser arrived at Beechcroft from London, had any other visitors seen Sir Alan?"

This was a poser. No form of ambiguity known to Fergusson would serve to extricate him from a direct reply.

"Ay, Mr. Brett," came his reply at last. "One I can swear to."

"That was Mr. Robert Hume-Fraser, who met him in the park, and walked with him there about three to four o'clock in the afternoon. Were there others whom you cannot swear to?"

The butler darted a quick glance at the other.

"Ye ken, sir," he said, "that the Hume-Frasers are mixed up wi' an auld Scoatch hoose?"

"Yes."

"Weel, sir, there's things that happen in this world which no man can explain. Five are dead, and five had to die by violent means. Who arranged that?"

"Neither you nor I can tell."

"That's right, sir. I know that Mr. David or Mr. Robert never lifted a hand against their cousin, yet, unless the Lord blinded my auld een, I saw ane or ither in the avenue when I tried to lift Sir Alan frae the groond."

"You said nothing of this at the time?"

"Would ye hae me speak o' wraiths to a Suffolk jury, Mr. Brett? I saw no mortal man. 'Twas a ghaist for sure, an' if I had gone into the box to talk of such things they wad hae discredited my evidence about Mr. David. I might hae hanged him instead o' savin' him."

"Suppose I tell you that the man you saw was no ghost, but real flesh and blood, a Japanese descendant of the David Hume who fought and killed the first Sir Alan in 1763, what would you say?"

"I would say, sir, that it had to be, were it ever so strange."

"Have you ever, in gossip about family records, heard anything of the fate of the David Hume I have just mentioned?"

"Only this, sir. My people have lived on the Highland estate longer than any Hume-Frazer of them a'. My father remembered his grandfather sayin' that a man who was in India wi' Clive met Mr. Hume in Calcutta. There was fightin' agin' the French, an' Mr. Hume would neither strike a blow for King George nor draw a sword for the French, so he sailed away to the East in a Dutch ship, and he was never heard of afterwards."

This was a most important confirmation of the theory evolved by the barrister. For the rest, Fergusson's reminiscences were useless.

Next morning Brett went to Somerset House to consult the will in which Margaret's father left her £1,000 a year. Her brother died intestate.

As he expected, the document was phrased adroitly. It read: "I give and bequeath to Margaret Hume-Frazer, who has elected to desert the home provided for her, the sum of—" etc., etc.

The fact that she was, in the eyes of the law, an illegitimate child could not invalidate this bequest. For the rest, he imagined that when her brother died so unexpectedly, no one ever dreamed of inquiring into the well-intentioned fraud perpetrated by Lady Hume-Frazer and her husband. Margaret was unquestionably accepted as the heiress to her brother's property, the estate being unentailed.

Then he drove to 17 St. John's Mansions, Kensington, where Mr. and Mrs. Jiro were "at home." They received him in the tiny drawing-room, and the lady's manner betokened some degree of nervousness, which she vainly endeavored to conceal by a pretense of bland curiosity as to the object of the barrister's visit.

Not so Numagawa, whose sharp ferret eyes snapped with anxiety.

Brett left them under no doubt from the commencement. He addressed his remarks wholly to the Japanese.

"You have an acquaintance—perhaps I should say a confederate—residing at No. 37 Middle Street, Kennington—" he began.

"I do not understand," broke in Jiro, whose sallow face crinkled like a withered apple in the effort to display non-comprehension.

"Oh, yes, you do. The man's name is Ooma. He is a tall, strongly-built native of Japan. He sent you to Ipswich to watch the trial of Mr. David Hume-Frazer for the murder of his cousin. He got you to write the postcard to Scotland Yard on the typewriter which you disposed of the day after my visit here. You recognized the motto of his house in the design which I showed you, and which was borne on the blade of the Ko-Katana. For some reason which I cannot fathom, unless you are his accomplice, you made your wife dress in male attire and go to warn him that some person was on his track. You see I know everything."

As each sentence of this indictment proceeded it was pitiable to watch the faces of the couple. Jiro became a grotesque, fit to adorn the ugliest of Satsuma plaques. Mrs. Jiro visibly swelled with agitation. Brett felt that she was too full, and would overflow with tears in an instant.

"This is vely bad!" gasped Jiro.

"Oh, Nummie dear, have we been doing wrong?" moaned his spouse.

The barrister determined to frighten them thoroughly.

"It is a grave question with the authorities whether they should not arrest you instantly," he said.

"On what charge?" cried Jiro.

"On a charge of complicity after the act in relation to the murder of Sir Alan Hume-Frazer. Your accomplice, Ooma, is the murderer."

"What!" shrieked Mrs. Jiro, flouncing onto her knees and breaking forth into piteous sobs. "Oh, my precious infant! Oh, my darling Nummie! Will they part us from our babe?"

The door opened, and a frowsy head appeared.

"Did you call, mum?" inquired the small maid-servant.

"Get out!" shouted Brett; and the door slammed.

"Mr. Blett," whimpered the Japanese, "I did not do this thing. I am innocent. I knew nothing about it until—until—"

"You verified the motto on the blade by consulting the 'Nihon Suai Shi' in the British Museum."

This shot floored Jiro metaphorically, and his wife literally, for she sank into a heap.

"He knows everything, Nummie," she cried.

"Evelything!" repeated her husband.

"Then tell him the rest!" (Yet she was born in Suffolk).

Brett scowled terribly as a subterfuge for laughter.

"Tell me," he said, "why you helped this amazing scoundrel?"

"I did not help," squeaked Jiro, his voice becoming shrill with excitement and fear. "He was my fiend. He is a Samurai of Japan. We met in Okasaki, and again in London. I came to England long after the clime you talk of. He told me these Flazel people were bad people, who had lobbed his father in the old days. He wanted them to be all hanged, then he would get the money. He said they might watch him and get him sent back to Japan, where he belongs to a political palty who are always beheaded when they are caught. So when you come, I think, 'Hello, he wants to find Ooma!' I lite Ooma a letter, and he lite me to send Mrs. Jilo, dlessed in man's clothes, to tell him evelything. I did that to save my fiend."

"Have you Ooma's letter?"

"Yes; hele it is."

He took a document from a drawer, and Brett saw at a glance that Jiro's statement was correct.

"You appear to have acted as his tool throughout," was his scornful comment.

"But, Mr. Brett," sobbed the stout lady, "I ought to say that when I—when I—put on those things—and met Mr. Ooma, I disobeyed my husband in one matter. I—liked you—and was afraid of Mr. Ooma, so instead of describing you to him I described Mr. Hume-Frazer from what my husband told me of his appearance in the dock. He was the first man I could think of, and it seemed to be best, as the quarrel was between them. Only—I gave him—a beard and moustache, so as to puzzle him more. Didn't I, Nummie? I told you when I came home."

So Mrs. Jiro's unconscious device has undoubtedly saved Brett from a murderous attack, and Ooma had probably seen him leave the Northumberland Avenue Hotel more than once while waiting to waylay David Hume. Hence, too, the partial recognition by Ooma when they met by night in Middle Street.

The barrister could not help being milder in tone as he said:

"I believe you are both telling the truth. But this is a very serious matter. You must never again communicate with Ooma in any way. Avoid him as you would shun the plague, for within three or four days he will be in gaol, and you will be called upon to give evidence against him."

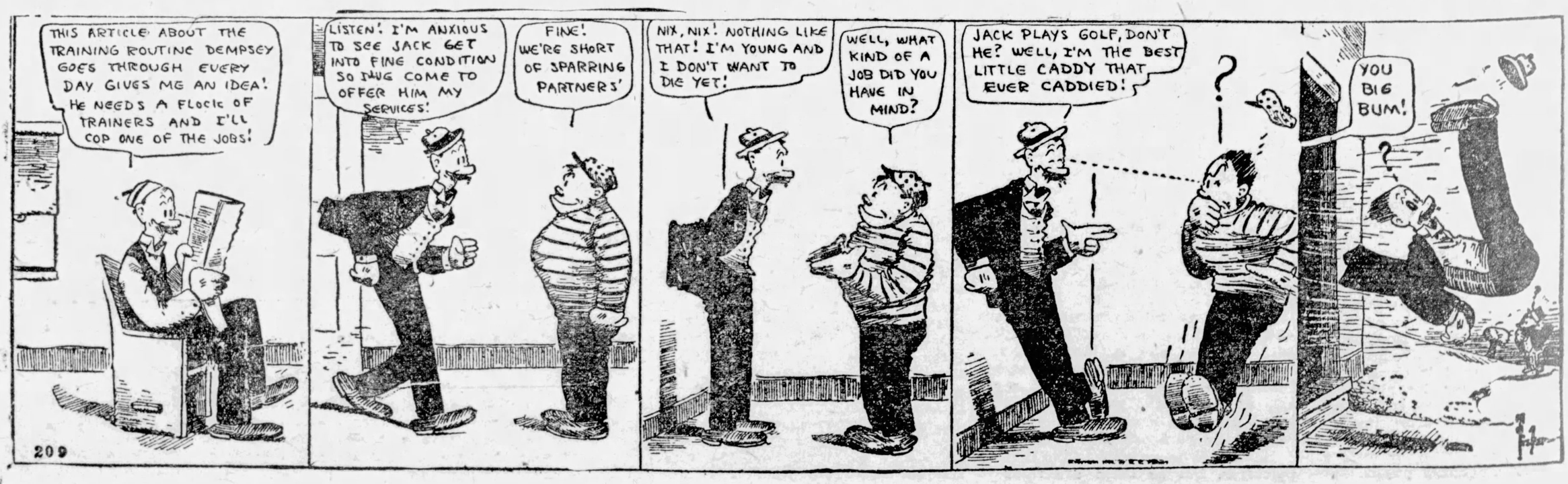
To Be Continued.

$214,600 Paid for Painting

The world famous picture, A Street in Delft, by Jan Vermeer of Delft, has been sold at auction to a commission firm acting for an unknown principal for 680,000 guilders, equivalent at present rates of exchange to about $214,600.

MUTT AND JEFF—Mutt Wants to Do His Bit to Help Train Jack

By "BUD" FISHER


THIS ARTICLE ABOUT THE TRAINING ROUTINE DEMPSEY GOES THROUGH EVERY DAY GIVES ME AN IDEA! HE NEEDS A FLOCK OF TRAINERS AND I'LL COP ONE OF THE JOBS!
LISTEN! I'M ANXIOUS TO SEE JACK GET INTO FINE CONDITION SO I'VE COME TO OFFER HIM MY SERVICES!
FINE! WE'RE SHORT OF SPARRING PARTNERS'
NIX, NIX! NOTHING LIKE THAT! I'M YOUNG AND I DON'T WANT TO DIE YET!
WELL, WHAT KIND OF A JOB DID YOU HAVE IN MIND?
JACK PLAYS GOLF, DON'T HE? WELL, I'M THE BEST LITTLE CADDY THAT EVER CADDIED!
YOU BIG BUM!
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Questions and Answers

Rule 1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm not tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblical interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions.

Eucalyptus Tree

Please tell me something in this department about the eucalyptus tree.—S. E. S., Rochester, Minn.

The eucalyptus is a genus of trees of the myrtle family, comprising a hundred or more species, mostly natives of Australia. They have entire leathery leaves of which one edge is directed toward the sky, so that both surfaces are equally exposed to the light. They are called gum trees. The timber is excellent and is used for shipbuilding. The bark of several species abounds in tannin, and is used for tanning. One kind of eucalyptus tree grows to a great height and yields a red astringent gum which is used in medicine as a substitute for kino. The medicine eucalyptus is especially useful in cases of catarrh and is inferior only to quinine in malarial poison. Several species of the tree, especially that known as Blue Gum, have been introduced successfully in California and Europe. They are often planted in swamps and malarial districts to drain and render them more healthy.

Joseph Smith

Please print in these columns a short biography of Joseph Smith.—L. T., Jonesboro, Ark.

Joseph Smith, Mormon prophet, was born in 1805 and died in 1844. He received but little education in his early youth, and lived an idle life. He began to have visions when only 15 years of age, and in 1823 the angel Moroni appeared to him in a vision announcing that God had a work for him to perform and that buried in the earth was a record inscribed on gold plates. This record was written in a language no longer existing, which could only be deciphered by the use of certain spectacles. In 1830 the record was copied and printed in book form.

Smith formed a small band of followers and founded a new religion at Kirtland, Ohio. Being driven away in 1823, they went to Missouri, where Smith had selected a site for settlement. The Mormons became obnoxious to the inhabitants and were compelled to leave the state, going to Hancock county, Illinois, where they established a colony at Nauvoo. In six years the population numbered 15,000. Smith soon put forth new revelations, among others the one establishing polygamy and combining in his own person all civil, military and municipal authority. A newspaper being set up to oppose him, the presses were destroyed by Smith and his adherents. Warrants were issued for his arrest, the Mormons arming themselves. Smith and some of his followers were committed to jail at Carthage. A mob assembled and began firing into the jail, killing Hyrum Smith at once. Joseph Smith returned the fire until his ammunition was exhausted. He then endeavored to escape, but was shot dead.

Largest Cities in World

Please give the names of the ten largest cities in the world and the four largest in Ohio.—E. B. C., Newport, Ohio.

The ten largest cities in the world, in the order of their rank, according to population, are as follows: New York, London, Paris, Chicago, Tokio, Vienna, Petrograd, Berlin, Philadelphia and Buenos Aires. London has a larger population than New York if all its suburbs are included.

The four largest Ohio cities, in order are: Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Columbus.

Beg Your Pardon

In the Questions and Answers department there appeared recently a biography of Charles A. Stephens, the author. The article stated that Mr. Stephens was dead. This is an error. He is still writing for the Youth's Companion.

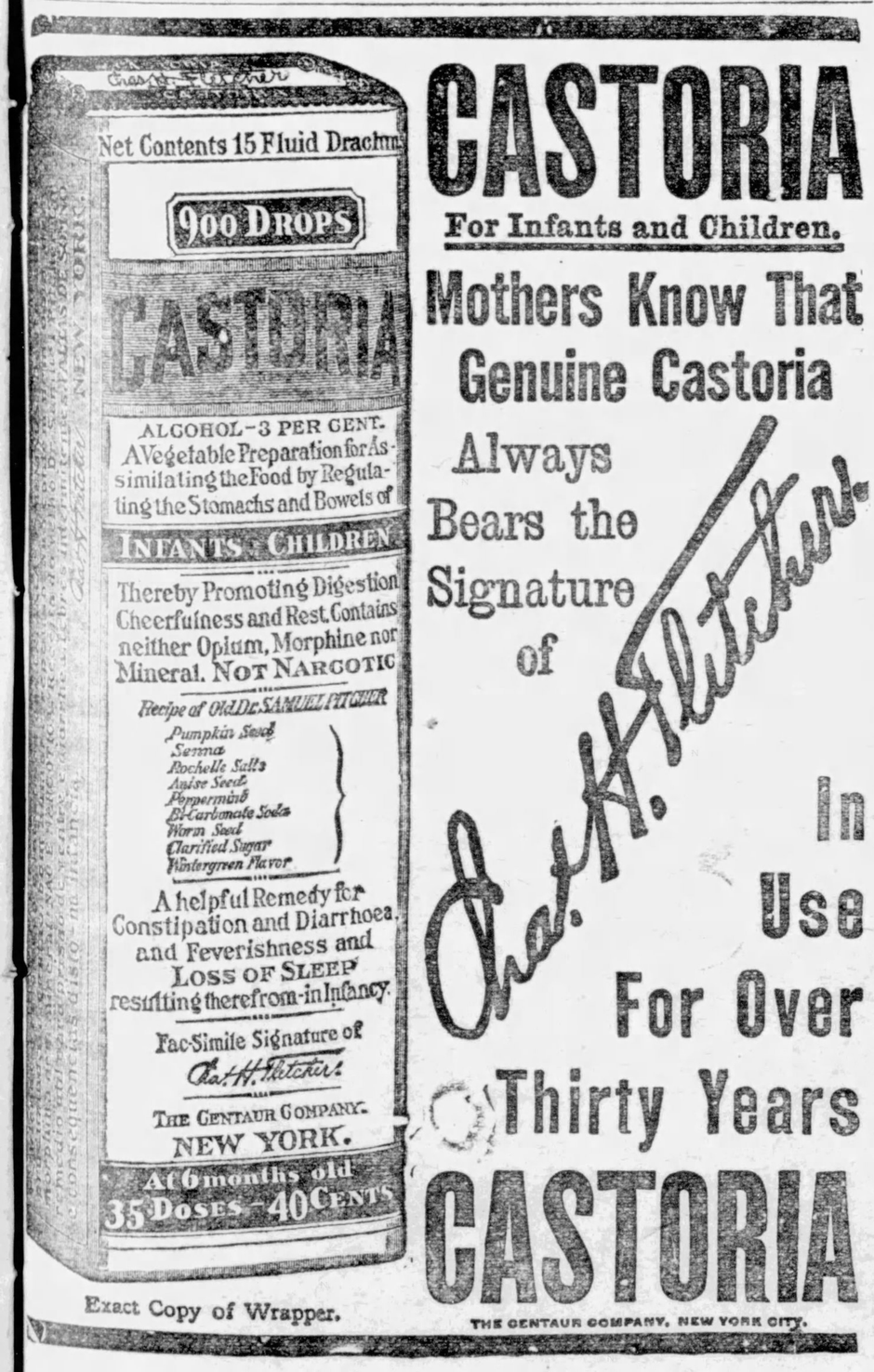
Seventh Day Adventists

I would like to know something about the origin of the Seventh Day Adventists.—R. F. W., Galax, Va.

Seventh-Day Adventists were organized in 1845. They are the strongest of all Adventist bodies, with over 60,000 communicants. Headquarters are at Battle Creek, Mich. The membership is spread throughout the United States. There is a missionary society, which is active in all parts of the globe.

Probably the foundation of all Adventist organizations was laid in 1831, by William Miller. In those days Millerites was one of the names his followers were known by. There are now six Adventist organizations in this country.

The right of franchise enjoyed for more than 1,000 years by the women of the Madras presidency of India, has recently been taken away from them by the enactment of a new suffrage law.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American Legion News and Views

MARSHAL FOCH heading a French guard of honor, may come to the United States next autumn with the body of the unidentified American soldier who is to be buried in Arlington on Armistice day, according to word received from Paris.

According to word received in this country, the distinguished French military leader has his heart set on accompanying the body and speaking for France at the interment ceremonies. Only the most important kind of military exigency will deter him, it is said.

The French guard of honor, which it is proposed Marshal Foch will head, will be composed of veteran "poilus" who were brigaded with the American doughboys at the battle of Chateau-Thierry.

Oregon will vote on a state bonus bill on June 7 at a special statewide election.

Strictly speaking, the vote will not be on the bonus bill,, but on an amendment to the constitution of the state of Oregon which will permit the bonus bill to take effect. The bonus bill was passed at the last session of the Oregon legislature, but cannot be effective until the constitutional amendment is approved by the voters of the state.

The amendment adds Article XI-c to the state constitution, authorizing the issuance of bonds to pay the bonus. If the people ratify the amendment the bonus becomes law as passed by the recent legislative session.

The bonus campaign in Oregon will be largely in charge of the American Legion in the state, but other organizations have joined in the plans to secure an overwhelming favorable vote and unorganized ex-service men will help.

Another war slacker who chose prison rather than to fight for his country has departed from America and now is sojourning among his "friends" in Germany. Brent Dow Allinson, confined with other slackers in the Leavenworth prison and released by Secretary of War Baker, has been in Germany several months acting as an agent for the American Friends' society.

Now that all dangers of boche shells are past, Allinson plans a tour of the battlefields, according to a woman member of the Allinson home in Chicago, where the slacker stayed after his release from prison.

Ex-service men in Portland, Ore., are wondering what sort of a technicality has enabled Henry Albers, wealthy flour mill owner, to get a reversal from the supreme court on his conviction for pro-German activity during the war. The solicitor general of the United States asked the supreme court to reverse the Albers decision after it had been upheld in the court of appeals. Albers was under sentence of two years and $10,000 fine.

Albers is rated as a millionaire. He was convicted on the basis of statements made in 1918.

One of the first states to give a cash bonus, Minnesota, is keeping the forefront when it comes to looking after her veterans of the World war.

The session of the legislature just closed enacted all legislation affecting ex-service men that was requested by the American Legion. The program includes the following:

Authorizing sale of bonus bonds below par to permit resumption of bonus payments.

Making Armistice day a legal holiday.

Appropriating additional $2,000,000 for payment of bonus.

Authorizing issuance of additional $1,000,000 bonus bonds.

Amending the soldiers' tuition act.

Authorizing county boards to appropriate $25 to each Legion post for expenses of Memorial day exercises.

Making it a misdemeanor to wear insignia of the Legion unless authorized.

Authorizing cities of the third class to erect and maintain buildings and monuments in memory of their war veterans.

Granting privileges to soldier settlers upon land colonization projects.

Authorizing incorporation of posts of the Legion.

Amending state soldiers' bonus law, clarifying and liberalizing its provisions and providing for a board of review.

Providing for a War Memorial commission to report to the next legislative session of 1923.

Appropriating $10,000 for the work of the War Records commission, and $47,000 for an aviation field

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

MISCHIEF is in the air! If 1002 would only look where he is throwing that ball which exactly matches his two-toned suit, we would feel easier. Those pockets look suspiciously deceiving—angle worms, old nails, string and candy never can crowd themselves into those tiny apertures so keep your eye on him for he will show his boyishness some other way. He won't let the grass grow under his feet long.

No. 9324 is more conservative. He'd rather tell you how the game is played than romp in his "dress-up" suit. Little boys always mother's favorites) have come into their own and now weear ruffles unblushingly. Bow ties at the neck and pointed waist lines make one feel that they are stealing the thunder of their sisters dear—who in self-defense have adopted the simple lines. Suffragettes? No—they just know that they are sweet enough without frills—so there!

Bobby (8443) and Miss 9605 have discovered that they are both clothed off the same bolt of goods. Bobby is skeptical and goes to demure Miss 9624 for sympathy and reassurance and Miss 9605 coyly concentrates on her silk umbrella. Can we believe our eyes? We know rain bring cherries but never before have we noticed that the shower scatters them on umbrella handles. They know they are attractive there and having dared to adorn the frocks and hats of last season they are becoming bolder. It is one way of getting even with the Umbrella Manufacturers' association for limiting the colors of silk umbrellas. Even at that we will have nine colors to choose from: cardinal, garnet, seal, hunter, myrtle, smoke, navy, midnight and purple.

The adorable maiden in the right-hand upper corner is true to her name "9999" and choose checks to carry out the alliteration. She likes to be different too, so has a sash that only goes half way around. The high neckline is bewitching especially when curls break the severity of the style. And look where the trimming has fallen! A bouquet must feel unusual when stitched to the top of a hem but surely it has shown rare taste in selecting the one position which gives artistic distinction.

Pleated skirts of white jersey are worn with straight jumper waists of blue or cerise jersey embroidered with angora. Buster Brown collars are worn without ties and are made of linen and bound with jersey in the same shade as waist. The youthful style is becoming to children maids or matrons and is at present widely popular. Equally popular are the straight lines of the slip-over frock which is held to the figure with a wide sash or narrow belt of same material tied without a bow.

Rompers and suits for small boys have taken a notion to appear in black. Much to our surprise it is not as horrifying as it sounds but most attractive and charming. The trousers are of black sateen which washes as well and lasts longer than the colored fabrics. The blouse is made of white wash silk with narrow ruffles rolled on the edge and whipped with black silk thread. The buttons will have an added style if fastened with black thread. It is surprising how festive these suits look and we can not blame the small boy for saying, "Please, mother, let me wear my new suit."

Children's clothes should never be conspicuous but simple and lovely as the dear children themselves.

No. 9324—Boys' Suit—Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Sizes 4 requires 1⅞ yards 36-inch material.

No. 9999—Girls' One-Piece Dress—Cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. Size 8 requires 2⅛ yards 36-inch material with ⅜ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1002—Boys' Suit—Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1⅛ yards 32-inch white material and ⅞ yard 36-inch dark material.

No. 9605—Ladies' and Misses' Dress—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yards 36-inch material with ⅞ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 8443—Child's One-Piece Creeper Romper—Cut in sizes ½, 1, 2 and 3 years. Size 2 requires 1⅞ yards 27-inch material and ⅜ yard 18-inch contrasting.

No. 9624—Ladies' House Dress—Cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¼ yards 36-inch material with ⅜ yard 36-inch contrasting.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

OUR PEACE PAGE

ANDREA

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

LIKE a broken-winged butterfly still fluttering gaily from flower to flower was the petite French maiden, a favorite in a small village near Paris—always happy, always vividly alive to her pleasant surroundings and apparently entirely unconscious of her crippled knee as she limped along. She moved quickly as though her spirit had taken possession of her body and guided her. Her brown eyes were so full of life that they defied the pale cheeks, and Andrea's smile was the kind that wins the heart.

Her father was dead but he had been a musician and had taught his small daughter the beauty of rhythm and of melody and had told her of the lives of the great composers. Her mother was a descendent of lace-makers to the royalty of England and Spain, so Andrea could take a spool of thread and spin a web like a fairy pattern. Her only brother was fighting in the World war and one day he brought home with him an American soldier who had been gassed. The soldier stayed on—gaining strength slowly.

You can imagine Andrea's joy at serving an American soldier—nothing was too good for him, she played for him on her father's old rosewood piano on which she had placed a bowl filled with gay garden flowers. She taughf him to like the flavors of her own French cooking. She read to him from her favorite books, tantalizing him for he could understand only part of them. Their discussions were most amusing—his effort to express his ideas in French—her studied and stilted English. Mostly they understood each other by the expression in their eyes. Is it any wonder that Andrea made a promise?

Her soldier was sent back to America but she did not miss him greatly because she was to follow after the war. Perhaps for the first time in her whole life serious thoughts about her future worried her—pity had overcome her discretion—pity and sympathy for one who had fallen into a plight something like hers. She thought that she could never make a good marriage with her "friend boys" in France because she was crippled and that God had placed a duty before her as she alone had the ability to cheer her American's life—his letters said so and she believed him.

Andrea's family felt differently about it but persuasion was useless for a promise was a promise with Andrea and the day came when she left them, doubtful, timid but true blue.

Her soldier met her and they were married. He was twice as tall as his little French bride, but she limped along and wondered what her home would be like.

But there was no home!

Didn't she know she had married a gassed soldier? That he did not have a chance to get work? That everything was all wrong—that he scowled all the time because he hated himself and his country's government and the war which he had entered voluntarily—what could he do? Even if there were work he was not fit and he probably never would be fit. They would have to get along the best they could assisted by the Red Cross and he even found flaws in their methods.

They hunted for rooms and Andrea paid the rent, she paid for things as long as the money lasted that she had brought with her, but she was far too proud to write home for more. Besides she explained that she would not have the heart to take money out of France for her personal use when they needed every extra sou for their starving children, so she never complained, never wrote of her disappointment to her family and when the money was gone she did the only thing there was to do — she hunted for work.

As there is always a demand for French monogramming she soon found employment in the work room of a shop. One of the benevolently inclined customers offered her money. Andrea rose to her feet and tears came to her eyes as she refused it. "My mother gives money to her servants," she explained. "I could not take it."

It was about this time that Aunt Martha met Andrea and such a pleasure as it has been to be friends. Loneliness in a strange country is bad enough, but extremely so for a mere child thrust out into the world, physically unable to work and trying to support herself, trying to forget bitter disappointment and still be gay. Aunt Martha loved her for it all. She told in English scattered with French of the happy times she had had in Paris with her brother, of the merry parties at her own home and how she thought that too much fun must be very bad — one must have sorrow before they can go on.

It took the heroism of the little French girl to awaken the true spirit of our own American boy. Maybe he had been gassed, maybe he was sick and discouraged but after all he had been man enough to go to war, was he going to fall down on the "good fight" which was a result of the war? Wasn't it more glorious to fight without praise, to overcome his dififculties the best he could without the backing of an army? Could he be cheerful like his plucky bride? Could he be satisfied with much less than he had before the war and forget his lack of strength? He could try! Would he let a stranger in his country show more courage than he? Never!

He went to work at the most menial service, that is it was work he had refused when he returned and it seemed menial compared with his opportunities before he had gone away. He began to be happier, his head was less foggy, he had so little time to feel sorry for himself that he thought he felt better — it helped anyway.

They have found a house and Andrea invited Aunt Martha to the house-warming. Such fun! Those dark brown eyes danced with pleasure and we teased a long time before she would remove her chic French embroidered apron to show us a new frock which she had made for herself. "It ees too noisy," she declared but it was not one bit too startling, quite simple, charming and becoming. Her tall husband played butler and served the best cake with chocolate pudding and when we had finished and he had carried the dishes away, imagine our surprise to see him returning with tea and more cakes. That is the way they do it in France so we ate again and had the merriest kind of a party.

Andrea has promised to write a letter to the boys and girls and Aunt Martha knows you will love her, she will value you all as her good American friends and maybe we can show her how really lovely our glorious country is and maybe some of our discouraged soldier boys can shake the hands of some of our Civil war veterans on Decoration Day and agree with them that it was worth it after all.

Our Correspondents

Could any of our readers tell Mr. Will D. Eadie, Chico, Cal., where he can get the book, The Silver Lute, containing war songs of '61-'62?

Miss Vena Clark begs a favor and would like a recipe for making apple vinegar.

To put away smoked pork in the Spring, pour boiling water over hams and shoulders and sprinkle well with powdered borax. This will keep meat from molding. Mrs. Harvey Remsberg of Tiffin, Ohio, sends us this good advice, also a suggestion for crocheting a tedious pattern such as the rose. When one rose has been made, put a pin over in the row you are working, pointing it the way you are working, turn the pin each time you turn your work. This proves a great help and saves time and mistakes.

Mrs. H. F. Nash, R. No. 1, Swayzee, Ind., has three little girls and a wee boy 3 months old and one of the best "Daddies" in the world —and that's not all—the good old Blade, which she enjoys so much that she wants a shower of letters from her Blade friends.

Bonnie called the roll and Mrs. Mary J. Reeves of Parma, Mo., R. F. D. 1, responded. She would be pleased to hear from her dear pen friends, Mrs. A. L. of Greenville, Pa., and Miss R. S. of Andover, N. Y. Will someone send her I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles and Beautiful Ohio?

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Though losses and crosses
Be lessons right severe,
There's wit there ye'll get there
Ye'll find nae other where.
—Robert Burns.

CHALLENGE FROM A VETERAN

I have been a reader of The Blade for more than 55 or 60 years, but have not written before. I remember Petroleum V. Nasby's letters real well. I have seen letters written by old '61-'65 boys—I am one of them. I belong to a patriotic family, one which has furnished men for nearly every time our country called for soldiers. My grandfather was in the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner and taken to England twice. My father was in the Civil war and died there. My brother and I were in the same war. I had two grandsons in the World war. If there are any old veterans that can beat this let us hear from them. I claim the distinction of being one of the oldest Sons of Veterans in the state—I am 77 years old.—J. B. P. of Mich.

ROMANCE OF 60 YEARS AGO.

I began taking the dear old Blade in 1884 and have missed only a year or two in all these years of residence in several states. A few weeks ago you gave us my favorite old song, Lorena. I am enclosing a true history of its origin with my new version. I am an old musician—put in 35 years teaching folks to sing. I think Lorena the most widely and universally popular of all American songs. It was published in 1858. The facts upon which it was founded are as follows: The author of the words, 24 years old, thoroughly educated, was, in 1848, building a splendid reputation in his first pastorate. His "Lorena" was a young lady of his congregation, beautiful, vivacious, full of poetry and romance—the leading singer in the choir. They became mutually attached and—but the song tells its own story of disappointed hopes. The opposition to their loving came from a self-willed, selfish-hearted sister of "Lorena" who had higher ambitions for her sister's future than to sanction her marriage to a poor parson. They gave each other up. He resigned his work and removed to Wisconsin. She afterward married a judge and lived for years in Ohio. He also married years after, smothering his old love in hard work and study and the only complaint the world ever heard was in the heart cry of the song, which came into immediate popularity; thousands of copies were sold; it was sung everywhere, and was an especial favorite with the soldier boys in the army of '61-'65. The name become a household word and elderly ladies are frequently met named "Lorena" by fond parents 60 years ago. Paul Vane, by the same author, is Lorena's reply and there is no doubt that appealing melody, clean diction and a sentiment that stirs the very foundation of human experience and emotion appear in this song. In younger days, when a music student, I wished so much that Paul Vane, as the author called himself, could meet his Lorena for a reunited future and I wrote the following version:

The years speed faster now, Lorena,
The snow has melted from the hill,
And sunbeams light the vale, Lorena,
Where all so late was dark and still;
And the heart is free from sorrow now,
Its load of grief is cast away;
Oh, the shadows of the past, Lorena,
Have faded into brighter day.

The flowers whose early bloom, Lorena,
Once felt the weight of Winter's chill,
Have bloomed more fresh and sweet, Lorena,
Than when we climbed the sunny hill;
And the love that there we dared not tell,
Lives not in smothered hopes alone,
And from the heart we say, Lorena,
Lost years of doubt and gloom, sleep on.

Though bright the day gleams now, Lorena,
There is a past we may forget;
We need not tell the tale, Lorena,
It lingers in our mem'ries yet.
But in the eternal bye and bye,
We'll not regret the long ago,
For heart to heart we live, Lorena,
And as we're known so shall we know.

—M. M. L. of Denton, Md.

"HATS OFF" TO THEM ALL.

I began taking The Blade soon after I came out of the army over 50 years ago and have taken it the most of the time since. For a number of years I sent in a club, but cannot do that any more for I am nearly 86 years old and badly crippled and have to stay close at home most of the time, but I must have the old Blade as long as I stay here for I cannot very well keep house without it.—J. A. C. of Mich.

Camp Fire Hints

A camp fire for cooking will burn with a steady glow if a small bag of charcoal is added to the wood fire after it has a good start. One successful camper builds his fire in a small trench about 18 inches long and a few inches wide and deep. Two flat stones placed across the top for the frying pan and kettle give an even heat. Meat, potatoes, corn and apples can be roasted by holding them over the fire on the ends of green, pointed sticks. An old newspaper is useful in starting the fire, and plenty of matches should be at hand.

The POETS' CORNER

Dixie Land

I wish I was in de land ob cotton,
Old times dar am not forgotten,
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land,
In Dixie Land whar' I was born in,
Early on one frosty mornin',
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.

CHORUS.

Den I wish I was in Dixie, Hoo-ray! Hoo-ray!
In Dixie Land, I'll take my stand to lib and die in Dixie;
Away, away, away down south in Dixie,
Away, away, away down south in Dixie.

Old Missus marry Will, de weaber,
Willium was a gay deceaber;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land;
But when he put his arm around 'er
He smiled as fierce as a forty pounder,
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.

His face was sharp as a butcher's cleaber,
But dat did not seem to greab 'er;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.
Old Missus acted the foolish part,
And died for a man dat brode her heart,
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.

Now here's a health to the next old Missus,
And all the girls dat want to kiss us;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land;
But if you want to drive 'way sorrow,
Come and hear dis song tomorrow,
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.

Dar's buckwheat cakes an' Ingen' batter,
Makes you fat or a little fatter;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.
Den hoe it down and scratch your grabble,
To Dixie's land I'm bound to trabble,
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.

Decoration Day

By Helen Hunt Jackson.

But, ah, the graves which no man names or knows;
Uncounted graves, which never can be found;
Graves of the precious "missing," where no sound
Of tender weeping will be heard, where goes
No loving step of kindred—Oh, how flows
And years as our thoughts to them!

But nature knows her wilderness;
There are no "missing" in her numbered ways;
In her glad heart is no forgetfulness;
Each grave she keeps she will adorn, caress.
We can not lay such wreaths as summer lays,
And all her days are Decoration Days!

What Is Home Without a Mother?

By Alice Hawthorne.

What is home without a mother?
What are all the joys we meet,
When the loving smile no longer
Greets the coming, coming of our feet?
The days seem long, the nights are drear,
And time rolls slowly on.
And oh! how few are childhood's pleasures,
When her gentle, gentle care is gone.

Oh; what is home without a mother?
And what are all the joys we meet,
When the loving smile no longer
Greets the coming of our feet?

Things we prize are first to vanish,
Hearts we love to pass away,
And how soon, e'en in our childhood,
We behold her turning, turning gray.
Her eyes grow dim, her step is slow;
Her joys of earth are past
And sometimes ere we learn to know her,
She hath breathed, hath breathed on earth her last.

Older hearts may have their sorrows,
Griefs that quickly die away,
But a mother, lost in childhood,
Grieves the heart, the heart from day to day.
We miss her kind, her willing hand,
Her fond and earnest care,
And O, how dark is life around us!
What is home without, without her there?

Mixing With Martha

Chocolate Frosting.

Melt one square of chocolate with one tablesponful butter in a double boiler. Add one cup pulverized sugar, one teaspoonful vanilla, and one to three tablespoonfuls hot coffee. Do not cook. The hot coffee will make the mixture smooth enough to pour over cake. Chopped nuts may be added.

Asparagus on Toast.

Wash, cut off the end of the stalk and tie in bunches. Stand on end in boiling salted water and cook 20 minutes or until soft. Drain, lay on toast, the heads all one way, remove the strings. Pour over it a white sauce or spread with butter. Sprinkle with paprika.

The Battle-Cry of Freedom

Yes, we'll rally round the flag, boys, we'll rally once again,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom
We will rally from the hillside, we'll gather from the plain,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

CHORUS.

The Union forever, hurrah, boys, hurrah! Down with the traitor, up with the star;
While we rally round the flag, boys, rally once again, shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

We are springing to the call of our brothers gone before,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom
And we'll fill the vacant ranks with a million freemen more,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

We will welcome to our numbers the loyal, true and brave,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom
And, altho' they may be poor, not a man shall be a slave,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

So we're springing to the call from the East and from the West,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom
And we'll hurl the rebel crew from the land we love the best,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

We're Tenting Tonight

We're tenting tonight on the old camp ground, give us a song to cheer
Our weary hearts, a song of home and friends we love so dear.

We've been tenting tonight on the old camp ground, thinking of days gone by,
Of the loved ones at home that gave us the hand, and the tear that said "goodbye!"

We are tired of war on the old camp ground, many are dead and gone
Of the brave and true who've left their homes, others been wounded long.

We've been fighting today on the old camp ground, many are lying near;
Some are dead and some are dying, many are in tears.

CHORUS.

Many are the hearts that are weary tonight, wishing for the war to cease;
Many are the hearts looking for the right, to see the dawn of peace.
Tenting tonight, tenting tonight, tenting on the old camp ground.

Chorus for last verse:
Dying tonight, dying tonight, dying on the old camp ground.

Marching Through Georgia

Bring the good old bugle, boys! we'll sing another song—
Sing it with the spirit that will start the world along—
Sing it as we used to sing it, fifty thousand strong,
While we were marching through Georgia.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! hurrah! we bring the jubilee
Hurrah! hurrah! the flag that makes you free!
So we sang the chorus from Atlanta to the sea,
While we were marching through Georgia.

How the darkies shouted when they heard the joyful sound!
How the turkeys gobbled which our commissary found!
How the sweet potatoes even started from the ground,
While we were marching through Georgia.

Yes, and there were Union men who wept with joyful tears,
When they saw the honored flag they had not seen for years;
Hardly could they be restrained from breaking forth in cheers,
While we were marching through Georgia.

"Sherman's dashing Yankee boys will never reach the coast!"
So the saucy rebels said, and 'twas a handsome boast.
Had they not forgot, alas, to reckon with the host,
While we were marching through Georgia.

So we made a thoroughfare for freedom and her train,
Sixty miles in latitude—three hundred to the main;
Treason fled before us, for resistance was in vain,
While we were marching through Georgia.

Over There

Johnnie, get your gun, get your gun, get your gun,
Take it on the run, on the run, on the run;
Hear them calling you and me, every son of liberty,
Hurry right away, no delay, no delay,
Make your daddy glad to have had such a lad,
Tell your sweetheart not to pine,
To be proud her boy's in line.

CHORUS.

Over there, over there, send the word, send the word over there
That the Yanks are coming, the Yanks are coming,
The drums rum-tuming everywhere
So prepare, say a pray'r—
Send the word, send the word to beware—
We'll be over, we're coming over,
And we won't come back till it's over over there.

Johnnie, get your gun, get your gun, get your gun,
Johnnie, show the Hun, you're a son of a gun,
Hoist the flag and let her fly, Yankee Doodle do or die,
Pack your little kit, show your grit, do your bit,
Yankees to the ranks from the tow'rs and the tanks,
Make your mother proud of you
And the old Red, White and Blue.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

Something Better Than Reform

The International Sunday School Lesson for May 29 Is, "Making the Neighborhood Christian."— Luke 10:25-37; Acts 2:44-47.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

PEKIN'S principal street is watered in Summer by each merchant sprinkling the space in front of his own property. That is the way Nehemiah rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem; every man built over against his own house. And that is the way the neighborhood is to be made Christian, by each of us making himself and his home Christian. A neighborhood is merely the sum of the neighbors. The whole is no better than its parts.

William T. Ellis

So the first duty of neighborliness is not to improve our neighbors, but to try to improve ourselves.

That is an old-fashioned notion. The modern way is to let things go bad and then "reform" on a large scale. The present vogue is for making a "career" rather than for making a home. There is more of wholesome suggestion in the following words of the wife of the governor of Nebraska than in many a chapter on feminism:

"It should cause no surprise that I am able to keep up a 21-room home without servants. . . . If it should seem a bit out of the ordinary in these days, I would answer by calling attention to my grandmother . . . a producer and not a parasite. She paid her way in life. Any help I can give my country must emanate from my home. I try to live up to the traditions of my ancestors, who believed in service and in earning your own right to exist by living constructively."

The Painted House

About the best contribution anybody makes to the common welfare is a good example. When the wife of the governor of Nebraska does her own housework, other women are recalled to a sense of the essential worthiness and dignity of labor in the home. The quickest way to convert a community to the doctrine of fresh paint is to paint your own house. Whoever travels over the land is certain to notice that fresh paint and well-trimmed lawns and window awnings are epidemic: whole neighborhoods are attacked by them almost simultaneously. Of course this is the law of example and emulation at work. A freshly painted home is a better argument for civic beauty than an exhortation at the woman's club.

Confidentially, I have grown quite skeptical of the usefulness of "reformers" whose own children and homes have developed into failures while they themselves were trying to remake "this sorry scheme of things entire." I know a number of such instances. Every home failure is sad, but these seem tragically so. I do not reflect upon the sincerity or altruism of these persons who, in social work, in religious work and in politics, have tried to do large service to their time, to the neglect of their own homes; they simply forgot the oldest and divinest principle, which is that a person's responsibility is first of all for his own life and family.

The time has come to cry aloud that the most far-reaching social service is done by the man or woman who lives a true life and creates an ideal Christian home.

Old Fashions for New.

The district sales manager of a popular make of automobile told me the other day that he had made a discovery which, while it bit hard on his pride, was good for his business. "When I was given this territory I was a bit puffed up and I determined to do wonders in selling our car. So I made a map of my district and stuck a red pin into it wherever I made a sale. Soon I found that the red pins began to show in clusters. Then I realized that not my salesmanship, but my cars, were making the business grow. Each purchaser seemed to create a vogue for our automobile. Now I have come to understand that example is the best advertisement."

Of course that automobile man had merely run across a law of life. The most powerful social force in the world is example. Just as one bad man or woman may corrupt a community, so one truly Christian man or woman, by merely living a life of godliness, may Christianize his or her neighborhood. What we are is our only real eloquence.

Good neighbors make good neighborhoods. There is no other way. Real estate men understand the monetary value of good neighbors; but, despite all their restrictions, they cannot insure the quality of a neighborhood; for the men who buy their houses may have wealth and social position, while entirely lacking in the spirit of neighborliness, which is the spirit of the Christian religion. There is a certain celebrated and aristocratic suburb which employs a secretary of civic affairs, and goes to extreme lengths to secure community perfection. All that money and brains can do to make the neighborhood ideal is done; but it lacks simple, old-fashioned neighborliness. The residents are too exclusive and self-centered ever to get together in friendly fellowship. They want a good neighborhood, but they are not inclined to be good neighbors.

Taking Time for the Best.

Shrewd politicians often try to defeat a candidate in his own district; they understand that if a man is not strong among the people who live closest to him he is fundamentally weak. In like manner, the Christian whose religion is discounted by his neighbors may well question the quality of his faith, howsoever useful he may be amid distant scenes. "The light that shines farthest shines brightest at home." Nobody has any right to be "too busy" to prove his faith by his works just where he lives. The art of being a good neighbor, like everything else worth while, takes time.

There is much thoughtless prating of "democracy" nowadays, as if it were some hocus-pocus that will work wonders without regard to ordinary processes of life. Democracy is not a sort of higher legerdemain that will take rabbits and ribbons, gauds and gold, out of a magic hat. Bed-rock democracy is simple neighborliness. We recall the early pioneer days of our country, when democracy was simplest and most real. Then families were dependent upon one another. Was a barn to be raised? The neighbors raised it. Was a road to be built? The neighbors built it. Was a sick man to be nursed? The neighbors nursed him. Through all the life of that time, as, happily, is true in our rural communities today, simple neighborliness was the expression of the principles of democracy and religion.

This art is not lost. It may be far from the ken of the Broadways of the great cities; but it still rules in the country and in the small towns. The glory of our Christianity is the uncounted company of men and women, boys and girls, who daily prove their discipleship to Christ by deeds of unselfish neighborliness.

Thus were we formed as a people. Our national roots are all in the soil of Christian neighborliness. At the center of this stands, inviolate and sacred, the Christian home, a place where love for God and man are taught, and where happiness has its abode. Given Christian homes and the result is a Christian neighborhood. Let Christ reign in the family and He will inevitably be crowned in the community.

Two Pictures of Lepers.

Jesus was himself better than the Good Samaritan, whom He described in the parable which is the basis of this Sunday school lesson. The Samaritan played the role of neighbor to a man who was lying beaten and stripped on the highway of life. Jesus came to abolish conditions which lead to crime and need. His Gospel forms character so that there is no need of reform.

Two pictures of lepers are before my mind. One is a memory from Allahabad, India. Beneath a noontide tropical sun, whose beams smote as hammers, I had gone with Sam Higginbottom to visit the leper asylum. One poor man, without hands, pleaded piteously that he be given a cot, for, when sleeping on the ground he was well-nigh devoured by white ants, and he had no fingers with which to brush them off. So he sought relief and rescue.

The other picture was painted recently by an Associated Press correspondent in Hawaii, as he described the giving of freedom to some 70 lepers who had been in isolation, but now have been healed by the new cure for leprosy which the American physicians have perfected. The scenes of rejoicing as these "living dead" were restored whole to human society were such as have been witnessed at historic religious revivals. The healed and their friends leaped and shouted and sang, praising God for this resurrection.

In these two pictures is all the difference between reform and regeneration. To make a neighborhood Christian is to give it life—full, free, brotherly life—such as is the right of the friends of Christ.

Short and Sweet

Who do you suppose used to read our Weekly Blade? Abraham Lincoln! And right in the middle of a cabinet meeting, too—he would stop to read Petroleum V. Nasby's letters. Wouldn't we love to know if he ever noticed our Peace Page? Aunt Martha has a good friend who tells her these incidents of the Civil war. He really was too young to join the army, but big brother was there and well—he went too. One day he tramped for hours because he had something important to ask of President Lincoln. He sat down by the side of the road to rest and who should come along but the great tall man. The boy was so thrilled at his first sight of him that he forgot his message.

Sometime ago one of Aunt Martha's paragraphs in Short and Sweet began "If you will write to her, Lonely Girl, Mrs. O. F. Lewis of Alexander, W. Va. says that she will surely answer" and what do you think happened? Some of our sympathetic cousins mistook Mrs. Lewis for another Lonely Girl and wrote to her. Not that she did not appreciate those letters, but you see Mrs. Lewis is married happily and she does not need any consoling letters at all. She thanks you just the same but wants you to be set right and still wishes for a letter from Lonely Girl.

Pennsylvania Sunbeam's letter was so short it naturally fell right in this column. Her hobbies are horseback riding and music and she loves the Poets' Corner best. July 30th this little cousin will be 14 years old—plenty of time for a "twin" to get acquainted and have a birthday celebration.

Mr. A. J. Strong, we know must have many tales to share with us after his varied experiences. Ohio was his birthplace for which we are thankful because that is what brought his friendly letter to us. He tells us that in 1880 he joined the cavalry, later served as a scout for the U. S. government, has been sheriff of Cherry county, Nebraska and then deputy U. S. marshal in Nebraska and now he is range and brand inspector for the Chinook Montana district. He rode the range for 15 years for different cow and horse outfits from the Rio Grande to the Canadian border. That is not all for he was rider at Glacier National park in 1920. Aunt Martha and cousins are waiting expectantly for Mr. Strong "to tell us things."

Ohio Sunshine now and then goes under a cloud, for though she lives in a beautiful valley in the southern part of the state there is not much amusement there except what they find for themselves and she would be so pleased to have some letters from The Blade cousins to keep the clouds away.

Tennessee Farm Boy did you say you wanted a twin? Well here she is—that is almost—as she will be 18 on June 15th. She says she is short and fair and Aunt Martha is sure she is "short and sweet." Ask Farmer Lass—she knows for she is her sister, and as big sisters will do, she sends her on an errand to tell King Philip that she liked his letter about clothes. Now Farmer Lass had better watch out! Pennsylvania Farm Girl plays the piano and wishes she could play a march and have all the cousins file past. Wouldn't that be the best fun? Aren't you proud of your twin, Tennessee Farm Boy?

Dixie Moonbeam—Wouldst send your name to The Pathfinder, Prattsville, N. Y? His favorite songs are Songs of Dixie so maybe that is the reason—anyway won't you let us in on the secret?

Another cousin we think is a bit shy for she whispered in Aunt Martha's ear that "If Country Jake should ask for her address he could have it." Hoosier Girl (whose your girl) Country Jake, Country Jill? Is this enough of a hint? The address is all safe and sound in Aunt Martha's care and will be delivered at once when called for.

BOYS AND GIRLS

I think the pale blue clouds of May
Drop down and turn to flowers.
—Thomas B. Aldridge.

A Real American Girl.

Hello, everyone! I have just dropped in to have a little chat before I meet Thomas Carlyle and his protege Burns. Hope you are glad to see a lanky New Yorker in your midst. I know Mr. W. B. is, for he gave me the friendliest sort of a wink. I want to talk to the boys for a minute. Guess I had better get ready to run first. Boys, you are too harsh on us girls. Why can't we dress, dance and be jolly good sports as we wish. You don't know a thing about us, so let us alone and don't criticise for I know not one of you would like to walk down the street with a girl who wore a trailing skirt, high necked waist and long sleeves. You'd run! Don't you deny it. I am a firm believer in Arthur McIntosh's plan, that we talk of our ideals of living and not merely our dream man (or woman). I will tell you what I try to do each day. To give someone a little bit of pleasure. It is not the big things that count. If we stick to the truth and think of the other fellow first we are far happier. It is not necessary to go to Africa to be a missionary. What about washing the dishes for a tired mother or giving weary dad a kiss. Boys and girls, those things count. They are the steps by which we build the ladder to success. I am going to tell you a little about myself now. I am a senior in high and think that an education is the greatest thing on earth. I have brown hair, blue eyes and am rather fair. I dance and play almost all sports (sh—hear Lavant Owen groan and see Bachelor Bill's look of disgust—it almost downed me). I also chew gum (at home) boys! I don't think that I am a "sinner" for it either. I am a real American girl—full of "pep," that's all. I must tell you about our beautiful North Land. The Adirondack mountains are a few miles from my home. They are nothing in height as compared to the Rockies, but in beauty they are wonderful. I know many of you have read Warner's Wilderness Tales. Au Sable chasm, Au Sable folks, Lake Placid and Saranac lake are all worked into these beautiful tales of the North Land. They are also a few miles from my home. The grand old St. Lawrence is just 40 miles north—Oh! it is a beautiful land. I wonder if we all appreciate what God gave us in these rivers, forest and mountains. I know each of us think our own state the best, but I'l challenge any to beat the grand old Empire. I see my "Carlyle" gazing at me. I must "cram." Adieu, fair ones. If you let me in now I'll be back. My pals call me—"Bud."

French and Hobbies.

Now don't get fooled so quickly for I am not a Frenchman or a French woman either, but just an American from W. Va., best in the Union. No, never mind, just keep your seat, for I don't have long to stay for I am too much frightened to write much for this is my third attempt, but my letters have been fed to Mr. W. B., but people say the third time is the charm, so I am going to find out how true that saying is. I do hope Aunt Martha will print my letter and not discourage me for I would like to make friends through The Blade. I have been a reader of The Blade for a long time and I enjoy reading it hugely. I guess you are wondering who this molester is. Well, I will tell you a little about myself. I am 5 feet 6 inches tall, blue gray eyes, light brown hair and my age is between 16 and 25, so some of you good guessers may guess my age. My birthday is March 6. Have I a twin? I go to high school and studying French is my hobby. My home is in West Virginia. I live near the Tygarts Valley river and right beside the new macadam road and I also live close to the Western Maryland railroad and another railroad. We are having such lovely weather here with the exception of a little rain, that it gives one the Spring fever and the birds send forth their melodious strains of music that make one bubble with joy. Fred Sleath, what has become of you? I enjoy reading your interesting letters. N. Parter Stumps, what has happened to you that you don't write any more? Suppose some charming Mademoiselle has captured your dear little heart and Cupid has finished his errand. I liked the letter written by the little French friend who signed her initials J. V. Say, J. V., s'il vous plait write another letter and sign your real name. I saw where one of the cousins was guessing your name so I will guess that your name is Jeanne Val Jean. Am I right? I would love to correspond with a French person so I could learn better French. I have had French two years. My teacher writes to a boy in France, in English, and he writes to her in French, so they both learn to speak better. Well I guess I will skip along. Au revoir—Miles of Smiles.

A Treat From Araby M.

Cheerio, everybody. I don't dare step in alone as I am as complete a stranger as ever knocked at your door. Dixie Moonbeam, please give me a welcoming smile, at least, before I am so badly frightened that I run away. Perhaps Country Jake will use his influence in my behalf. Mr. W. B., do you stand in awe of big men? Country Jake got through without a sign of a struggle, while poor I am quite overwhelmed. Dixie Moonbeam, shake. Anyone who likes Irvin Cobb and Sir Philip Gibbs has something in common with me. I wonder if your tastes are as catholic as mine. I read everything from Luke McLuke to Shakespeare. Oh, you men, do you read Kipling? He is one of my very "best belovedest." I am not quite certain what this talk of Lavant Owen and his "ideal" is all about but I am for you, Lavant, anyway. I see you all are perfectly frank about your opinions of each other's "ideals." Day Dreamer, I can see you with one eye fixed on the landscape and the other on whatever business you have at hand. I have done it myself, so you see I know. King Philip, you are right about the overalls on Sunday, but I think Day Dreamer was just trying to create a sensation when she advocated them. Most of you give descriptions of yourselves, to serve as a passport, I presume, but I am afraid I cannot comply. You see, I am afraid I will either fail to do myself justice or else go to the other extreme. As for hobbies, I cannot claim one. I like most everything and everybody, but of course have "specially favorite amusements same as anyone else. Isn't it you, Prairie Rose, who has such a mania for horseback riding? Did you ever drive 70 miles an hour in a high-powered car? Both are great sport, I'll admit. King Philip, you have have one hearty supporter in regards the South Sea trip. Tell me when the ship sails, please. Don't you think it's a good plan, Aunt Martha? We shall sail and sail until we find "My Isle of Golden Dreams," shall we not, Your Highness? Get out your "dictionaire" once more, J. V., and send us a "lettre." You have not deserted us and left us for sunny, sunny France, I hope. I used to adore my French classes and have also fallen back on "ze dictionaire." Aunt Martha, dear, I've just got to tell you that I think your Boys and Girls Page is a great improvement on the "Agony Column." Who knows but what Lavant Owen may find his "ideal" through your aid. Let's stop ragging him and give him a chance. If you promise to admit me this time I will be content and "fold my tent like the Arabs" and deport on my "dream ship."—Araby M.

WOMEN WHO CANNOT WORK

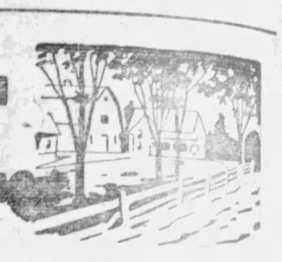
Read Mrs. Corley's Letter and Benefit by Her Experience

Edmund, S. C.—"I was run down with nervousness and female trouble and suffered every month. I was not able to do any work and tried a lot of medicines but got no relief. I saw your medicine advertised in a little book, and I had not taken two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before I could see it was helping me. I am keeping house now and am able to do all of my work. I cannot say enough for your medicine. It has done more for me than any doctor. You may print this letter if you wish."—ELIZABETH C. CORLEY, care of A. P. Corley, Edmund, S. C.

Ability to stand the strain of work is the privilege of the strong and healthy, but how our hearts ache for th weak and sickly women struggling with their daily rounds of household duties, with backaches, headaches, nervousness and almost every movement brings a new pain. Why will not the mass of letters from women al over this country, which we have been publishing, convince such women that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help them just as surely as it did Mrs. Corley?

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES



A WARM DEBATER— Farm Waste and Profit

We have the printed announcement before us of a debate between the merchants of a town and the farmers of the community on the following question:

"Resolved, That the farmer suffers a greater loss by the waste he permits on his farm and in the kitchen than he does from the profit of the retail merchant and middleman on things which farmers have to buy."

Which side of this question would you take if you look it squarely in the face? We always blame the other fellow before we do ourselves. We like to pass the buck, the same as a smart politician always does.

Suppose you take ten minutes and invoice your own case and see if you can find any places of waste and loss for which you yourself are absolutely responsible. Do you have any machinery out in the field or lot exposed to wind and weather? Are you neglecting something that ought to have been done yesterday, last week, last month or last year?

Hard times sometimes help us to become better business people. Many a good business man has hunted up ways and means to cut expenses and economize during the past six months or year. You can make good wages doing likewise.

Honest injun, which side of this debate would you like to see win the judges' decision? If you were a judge would you decide according to the argument or the way you feel about this matter right now?

It's cussed hard to be honest with ourselves, sometimes. Many of us do not give ourselves a square deal in making up our opinions and judgments.

Read this question over twice and thrice. After thinking about it for a day or two you are quite likely to change your first opinion. We know. We have tried it. Do it now.

LOWER RAIL RATES— The President Helping

Recently Rural Welfare was part of a committee that called upon President Harding in his White House office. We went there to plead for his help in getting a lower freight rate on railroads.

The President is a mighty busy man. He likes common folks as well as he likes big folks. He has never been accused of being stuck up or swelled up. He is unwise, however, in thinking that he can see and visit with everybody who calls at the White House. There is a constant stream of visitors in Washington from all parts of the world.

We were at the White House an hour. Almost a dozen delegations called in that time. The new President will soon discover that in order to take care of business and save his health and sanity he will have to cut out much of this receiving business. It is foolish for folks to try to impose upon a man in this position.

President Harding said he would gladly help us in arranging for a conference between railway presidents and shippers of road building, building and other low grade freight materials. State and federal farm bureaus, state departments of agriculture and others are joining in asking lower rates on agricultural limestone and fertilizers.

Miles of idle freight cars may be seen on side tracks. They ought to be at work. Railroads complain of loss of money and lack of income. Many students believe that the high rates have killed business. President Harding said as much in his message to congress.

The labor board has also decided that wages of railroad employes must come down along with other things. Just how much reduction will be made is to be announced at Chicago on June 1, this year.

The railway presidents and shippers have fixed a conference date for Washington, June 2, or the next day after the wage reduction announcement is to be made. The prospects for rate reduction are very good at this time.

Rural Welfare editor has taken up this matter with many state farm bureaus and also the national, the grange and other farm organizations and they have all responded and are helping to bring about this reduction. Our readers could help by writing letters to senators and congressmen. Only a few folks realize the value of and the power of a letter written at the right time to the right person. Do it now.

SUMMER PICNICS— Feed and Fuss Affairs

Summer picnic season is soon here. Big feeds. A lot of fuss as to details. Extra work for wife and mother to pack the basket with chicken and other good bait that lures us all to the picnic place.

Many farm bureau organizations will have such a summer outing this year. If a speaking program is given, the speaker should have a fair chance to be free from the noise and visiting talk that so often makes a picnic a failure so far as the talk part goes.

We believe that many such occasions would be more happy if there were less talk, more visiting, handshaking, good fellowship and singing. Rural Welfare editor has just accepted invitation to speak in Maryland and Pennsylvania at big farmer get-together meetings. In many places we find the officers know how to take care of a program and have the speaker's stand far enough from the noise so that the program will not bother the visiting and the noise will not interfere with the program.

UNCLE SAM'S DOLLAR— Sells at a Premium

Uncle Sam's dollar is above par. It sells at a premium in every country of the world. The money unit of other nations is below par and sells at a discount, when measured by Uncle Sam's yard stick of one hundred cents.

In Canada the U. S. dollar sells at $1.10½ or above. Here in the United States the Canadian dollars sell at a discount of from 12 to 16 cents.

Even the English pound sterling has a black eye when it gets in a trade with the U. S. dollars of exchange. The old reliable German mark is far below par. Our system of finance seems to be the only one that withstood the shock of war and went up instead of down.

Some of our financial experts are to blame for some of this discount of money from other countries. Somebody is making some easy money out of the trade. Who is it? How long will it last?

RAILWAYS ARE HIT— Auto and Truck Torment

Steam railroads do less business today than they have done for many years. Some have been torn up. Interurban lines are going into receiver's hands or out of business.

Several reasons are given, viz., hard times, high rates, good roads, autos and trucks. Railways say they buy their right of way. They build their own road and pay section men to patrol and repair it.

Railroads say the public furnish free roads for autos and trucks to make money on and over. The public pays the cost of upkeep of the public road which autos and trucks ruin by hauling passengers and freight in competition with steam and electric roads.

For freight and passenger service the railways tax the public a higher rate to play even. The public is taxed to guarantee a certain income to the railways. The public is taxed to build the public road.

Heavy truck loads hurt the road and pay only a small portion of the damage done to the highway. The taxpayer is under both loads. It is time for him to talk.

We should give the railroads a square deal. We will miss them when they are gone. How much license fee do trucks pay in your state? In some states they pay as high as $500 per year.

GOVERNOR M'CRAY TALKS— Hits Hard at High Cost

In a recent public address Governor McCray of Indiana handed a hard jolt to the road hog. He said that this was not the time to build high cost concrete roads in Indiana. It was time to save money instead of waste money.

He said that where cement roads cost $40,000 per mile, four miles of stone or gravel roads could be built. He also insisted that every road official give more time than ever before to maintenance of roads.

Governor McCray said he knew prices of everything the taxpayer had to sell and wage scales were going down and it was high time to call a halt on the raid of the road hog on the public road funds. He said that he felt it was the duty of a governor to safeguard the public treasury and to protect the taxpayers of his state.

Rural Welfare readers ought to write their own governor and ask him whether he is following the example of Governor McCray of Indiana, and also that of the governor of Illinois who has stopped the building of roads costing over $30,000 per mile. The taxpayer has a right to be on his own side, if he has any courage or sense.

POOL ROOM MENACE— Parents Awaken to Danger

"The pool room is a greater menace and curse than the saloon ever was. The saloon did not admit young boys as the pool room now does. The degrading and disgraceful language that is used and the rough and tough characters that naturally inhabit the pool room get many a young boy started in the wrong direction."

This statement was made to Rural Welfare editor by a farmer father who had just learned that his son was spending too much of his time in the town pool room and was learning too much about bootlegging, vice and other immoral tendencies.

The community makes a mistake in not having some amusement place of its own and under right control. Some pool rooms are properly conducted and no harm done to those who frequent the place. In too many of these places the play is for money. The card table is a part of the furniture. The dice box is used to separate the young suckers from their money. The cigaret is the favorite weapon of the dunces who become a slave to the habit of burning up their money, brain and backbone. If there is any one thing that needs attention in the U. S. A. today it is the immoral pool room. It is a cancer and a curse. Hit it.

WHAT IS PEP— Red Blood and Quick-Step

A western friend has sent us a gem of thought and optimism that will do every Rural Welfare reader good. We need to read something, now and then, that will add a little pep and punch to our every day life and duties. Here it is:

It's the thing that makes the lambs gambol with glee, the colts prance with joy, the calves throw up their tails and run like fury, the birds sing in split-throat notes, the frogs croak upon the creek bank, the insects buzz and hum in the air, the milkman whistle as he jogs along, the blacksmith laughingly beat the iron into shape, the plowman urge his horse with a "gee-up-there," the engineer wave a kiss to his sweetheart as he throws open the throttle, the woodman smilingly plunge his ax into the giant tree, the banker and the merchant rush to their work with a cheery "bye-bye," the mechanic and the laborer fairly dance to their jobs, the soldier "go over the top" with clenched jaws and courage that knows no fear, the life salesman hie to his calls with shoulders squared, pride in his heart, and nerves a-tingle with anticipation of new success. "Pep" is anything that puts happiness in the heart, energy in the body, determination in the soul and invincible courage in the will.

GOOD JOHN BURROUGHS— The Great Naturalist

Nearly every man, woman and child have heard of John Burroughs, the great naturalist. The man who loved and knew more about birds and nature than anybody else living.

From a country weekly newspaper, The Watchman, we found the following printed. It is well worth reading and saving.

Here it is:

"James Ball Naylor is an editorial writer on President Harding's home paper at Marion, Ohio. Occasionally he writes a poem and a good one. Here is his latest, written after the recent death of John Burroughs:

This is the path John Burroughs made:
The path that leads to sylvan shade;
The path with fragrant flow'rs be-spread,
The path with bird songs overhead;
The winding way to sunlit fields—
And all the riches nature yields;
To upland grove and lowland glade,
This is the path John Burroughs made!

This is the path John Burroughs made:
That joyful path of easy grade,
That leaves the man-made mart behind—
And brings God's grace and love to mind;
That seeks green hills and running brooks
And winds through nature's story books
That all may read and unafraid.
This is the path John Burroughs made!

This is the path John Burroughs made:
The path indexed by leaf and blade;
The path meandering north and south—
From mountain-crest to river-mouth;
The lane zig-zagging east and west—
Yet ever luring toward the best;
The path from which his feet ne'er strayed.
This is the path John Burroughs made!

THE BULLS AND BEARS— Catch a Lot of Suckers

We have just learned of a certain community where a number of folks in a small town and surrounding country got the habit of playing the stock market. A smart chap or two made a little easy money more by chance than by good judgment.

This was bait for the other suckers. They bit and were bitten. Some of them lost enough money to badly cripple them financially. They thought they were as smart as the bulls and bears who manipulate the stock market in Chicago and New York.

These suckers are now sadder and wiser men. A fool and his money are soon parted. More farmers and smart fellows in the country have lost money on grain, either by growing, holding or playing the grain market, than ever before.

The city fellows expect to live off the folks who bite and play the other fellow's game in the stock gambling market. There is money in it for the city guys or they would quit the business.

LIME-SULPHUR SPRAY— Makes Smaller Fruit

We have just talked with an orchard expert who says that the use of lime-sulphur spray on fruit trees will cause the fruit on sprayed trees to be smaller than if a bordeaux mixture is used. How many Rural Welfare readers know whether this statement is true? How many have ever given a thought to this idea?

Not only smaller apples on a tree, but less apples if the lime-sulphur solution is used. This orchard expert says that on one tree sprayed with bordeaux the yield was 1,700 apples, while on another tree of the same size and age and sprayed with lime-sulphur the yield was only 1,200 apples and smaller in size.

Ask your county agent whether he agrees with this view of spraying. He will be glad to discuss these things with you and to know that you are really interested in his work and in your own orchard. Do it now.

Nevada has a natural spring of water which, it is said, will color the hair a jet black.

FARMERS PAY MORE— They Are Worth Less

"Today farmers are only worth half as many dollars as they were one year ago. Their taxes are higher. They are paying more and are worth less. When will expense stop?"

This was the remark of a farmer who owns 200 acres of good black and level land. One year ago he could have sold this land at $300 an acre. Today he is not sure he could get half that price for his land.

He is only one of thousands. The farmer is being squeezed by loan sharks wherever there is a chance to trim him. Some farmers took long chances and were too greedy. They were foolish enough to think that prices would always be high and go higher.

We have heard of many farmers who have oats, corn and wheat on hand from the harvest of 1919 and 1920. A preacher-farmer told us he had 1,100 bushels of oats which he could have sold from the machine last year at 68 cents a bushel. The most he could get the last of April, 1921, was a price of 30 cents. Another farmer reported to us that he has been holding nearly 8,000 bushels of corn which he could have sold at one time for near $2 a bushel. He is looking for somebody to give him 50 cents now.

Other farmers have field wheat which they could have sold for $2 a bushel or better. They may take less than $1. The farmer must give himself a better training in the market game.

GO TO HALIFAX— We Were Invited to Go

Second week in May, 1921, Rural Welfare spent in Halifax and its surrounding country. It is the land of Evangeline. We had accepted an invitation to deliver two addresses to the Canadian Good Roads Congress. Before we got away we had been asked to address the legislative members, the city council, chamber of commerce, rotary club, auto club and several other social affairs.

Nova Scotia is the land of left hand, lobsters and oxen. The rule of the road and street is to turn to the left when you meet on foot or in vehicle. Mighty awkward to us. We wanted to shake hands with our left hand, but they said nay. This left-handed custom comes from the mother country, England.

Fine, fat, big red devil lobsters sold on the street at six for a quarter. They were alive and in good health. We were told before the war that boys had wheelbarrow loads of lobsters which they peddled at two for five cents. At big New York and Chicago hotels, we have seen these lobsters listed at $1 and even $2 each. Makes a difference when a lobster goes to a big town. It is about the finest flavored meat or fish that a human being can eat. Many oxen are at work. They wear no yokes. They are hitched at their horns to their load. More later about Nova Scotia.

Thousands Have Stopped Their Itching with S. S. S.

Many of the fiery, itching skin troubles that afflict humanity are due solely to disorders of the blood stream, and can be remedied only by correcting these irregularities.

Itching afflictions of this kind should be treated only with medicines that drive from the blood those poisonous impurities that nature should have cast out, but has not. Outside applications may assuage the itch itself for awhile, but they do nothing for that which causes it.

Thousands of skin sufferers have found their nerve-racking troubles ceased after taking S.S.S., the famous old herb remedy, for awhile. They found the impurities which caused their itching eliminated, and their blood enriched with millions of wholesome, red corpuscles.

If you are afflicted with itching skin troubles, don't suffer the maddening torture longer, but get a bottle of S.S.S. right away from your druggist.

Start taking S.S.S. immediately, and if you would like expert individual medical counsel, write a detailed description of your case to Chief Medical Advisor, 869 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Georgia. He will give it to you free.

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30 Days' Free Trial Select from 44 Styles, colors and sizes, famous Ranger bicycles. Delivered free on approval, express prepaid, from maker-direct-to-Rider, at Factory Prices. Save $10 to $25 unnecessary selling expenses. **12 Months to Pay** Immediate possession and use on our liberal Easy Payment plan. Parents often advance first deposit. Energetic boys earn the small monthly payments thereafter. **Tires** Horns, wheels, lamps, parts and equipment at half usual prices. SEND NO MONEY—Ask for big free Ranger Catalog, marvelous prices and terms. Special Rider Agents offer for those who have spare time.

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AGENTS: Men and Women coin money, spare time or full time. Two sales a day makes you $72 a week. Get samples and free territory quick. Write ACORN BRASS MFG. CO., 631 Acorn Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

LLOYD GEORGE RAPS FRENCH

Says Haste to Condemn Any Opposition Threatens the Entente Nations.

Great Britain will not stand aside and see the peace treaty trampled upon, declared Premier Lloyd George in serving a new warning upon Poland.

"Having gone through a great war, in which we sustained gigantic losses in defense of the old treaty whereunto this country was a party, Great Britain cannot consent to stand by whilst the peace treaty which our representatives signed less than two years ago is being trampled upon," said the premier.

The warning was directed not only to Poland but to other similar trouble making countries.

"The children of the peace treaty cannot be allowed to break up the crockery of Europe with impunity," continued Lloyd George. "Someone must put out a restraining hand. Otherwise there will be continual trouble."

(By "children of the peace treaty" the premier referred to the smaller nations which were created by the Paris peace conference. Poland is one of these nations.)

The premier's speech was regarded as his rejoinder to the declarations made by Premier Briand of France. The French premier, in replying to statements made in the house of commons by Lloyd George, had said that France would not remain neutral if war developed between Germany and Poland. Lloyd George in his original speech called Upper Silesia a German province and declared that the Germans would be justified under the peace treaty in sending troops to protect it if the allies did not protect it for Germany.

The premier paid his respects to the French press in the following words:

"With all due respect, I would say to the French press that the habit of treating every expression of allied opinion which does not coincide with their own as impertinent, is fraught with mischief. This attitude, if persisted in, would be fatal to any entente.

"The stand taken by the British, American and Italian public on the Silesian question ought not to be offensive to France. They stand by the treaty of Versailles. They mean to apply the terms of the treaty justly, whether they happen to be for or against Germany.

"The fate of upper Silesia must be decided by the supreme council, and not by Korfanty."

President Would Unlock Alaska to Permit Developing

President Harding has declared his purpose to unlock Alaska. He intends that the U. S. government shall adopt a new and radically different policy toward that great territory of undeveloped natural resources. If congress adjourns in time to permit it this summer he probably will visit Alaska.

Under restrictions limiting development of Alaska's tremendous resources in timber, coal and minerals, Alaska during the last decade decreased in population and her industries suffered stagnation.

President Harding is determined that a policy shall be put into effect which, while preventing ruthless exploitation, will encourage "reasonable and righteous" extension of legitimate and beneficial enterprises.

Properly handled, the President believes that the great Alaskan forests can be used to meet the woodpulp shortage.

Congress is now considering legislation creating a federal board for the administration of Alaskan resources. Hearings on a bill providing that such a board should make its permanent headquarters in Alaska and pass directly on all applications for permits, concessions and contracts for developing natural resources, there are being held by the house committee on territories.

President Harding has let it be known that he will not approve any legislation which does not adequately safeguard Alaska's riches for future generations.

SAYS BUREAU CONTROL FAILURE IN ALASKA

Bureau control of Alaska from Washington has failed and should be supplanted by an administration of the territory that would insure proper development and conservation of its resources. Chairman Curry of the house territories committee declared in a letter to Secretary Wallace.

The letter was in reply to one from the agricultural secretary expressing opposition to Mr. Curry's bill providing for the creation of an Alaska developing board to take over many of the governmental functions now exercised from Washington.

Would Change Calendar

There will be 13 months in each calendar year and the thirteenth of each month will always fall on Friday if a new bill is passed by congress and becomes a law. Then the superstitious will buy up the available supply of carbolic acid, hemp soap, razors and guns.

The bill has been offered in the house by Representative H. J. Drane of Florida. He would add another month, making 13 in all, and would place it between June and July, naming the month Centre. Each month would have 28 days, causing the thirteenth to always fall on Friday. Holidays would be switched around, January third being Christmas, Thanksgiving Day falling on December 3rd and Washington's birthday on March 7th.

New Liquor Rules Are Prescribed for Embassy Shipments

The state department has taken steps to guard more closely the only avenue by which alcoholic liquors for beverage use may enter the country. In a communication to the heads of the embassies and legations the department outlined new regulations governing the issuance and use of certificates under which members or employes of the missions may obtain liquor shipments, amendment of the existing rules apparently being for the purpose of preventing possible misuse of such certificates.

"The secretary of state presents his compliments to their excellencies and messieurs, the chiefs of missions," the state department's communication said, "and has the honor to inform them that he has found it necessary to discontinue, except as indicated herein below, the issue of the certificates for use in the matter of the clearance of consignments of liquor intended for special use of the members.

"The secretary begs to inform the chiefs of the mission he would be glad if, when making requests for the free entry of such consignments, they will, whenever it is necessary, send a representative to clear them and advise him of the name of the member of their respective missions who has been designated to receive the consignment. The state department will then issue a certificate to be used in that specific instance. The name of the person designated should appear either in the diplomatic list or in the list of employes in the embassies and legations in Washington not printed in the diplomatic list. When the consignment shall have been cleared and brought to Washington the usefulness of the certificate will cease, and the secretary of state has the honor to request that it be returned to the department.

"The secretary of state has also the honor to request that all certificates previously issued to members of the staffs of missions and employes thereof may be returned to the department."

MARRIAGE APPLICANTS MUST PASS PHYSICAL TEST

Every man obtaining a marriage license in Wyoming must produce a certificate dated within ten days and signed and approved by a Wyoming physician showing the applicant is free from social disease.

The state eugenics law passed by the last legislature went into effect May 20 and requires such certificates.

How Wheat Celebrated

In the seventh inning of the game played at Ebbets field, April 30, Zack Wheat, of the Brooklyns, stepped to the plate for his fifty-eighth hundred time at bat in the big show, and celebrated by knocking a home run. In 5,800 times at bat Wheat compiled a batting average of .302, cracking out 1,751 safe bingles in 1,533 games.

MRS. BERGDOLL FINED $7,000

Mother of Draft Dodgers Must Go to Prison Unless She Pays.

Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll has been sentenced to pay a fine of $7,000 for the part she was convicted of having taken in the evasion of the draft laws by her sons, Grover C. Bergdoll and Erwin Bergdoll. If she refuses or fails to pay the fine, Judge Dickinson, of the United States district court, imposed the alternative sentence of one year and one day in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga. Her fine must be paid by June 13.

A like fine, with the same alternative, was imposed upon two of her co-defendants in the conspiracy case. One was her son, Charles F. Braun, who changed his name because of the notoriety achieved by his brothers, and the other her lifelong friend and counsellor, James E. Remig. The two other defendants, Albert Mitchell and Harry Schuh, were fined $1,000 each, with the alternative of spending six months in the Mercer county jail at Trenton, N. J. Counsel for the defendants immediately filed a formal appeal from the sentence. This action, the clerk of the court explained, was for the purpose of staying execution of the sentence.

Judge Dickinson, in pronouncing sentence upon Mrs. Bergdoll, declared there was no way of ascertaining how much of her guilt was the action of a fond and foolish mother. Her heaviest punishment, he added, would be the thought that her sons had brought disgrace upon her.

C. C. Hanch of Indianapolis, representing the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, before the finance committee, urged a reduction of public expenditures to $2,000,000,000 annually, exclusive of interest on the war debt, and recommended a brief "military and naval vacation."

With Wine Missing, Women and Song Fail to Attract Patrons

Wine, women and song, all are needed to support midnight shows atop New York theaters. Take away the first ingredient and the curtain must ring down.

This is the conclusion reached by the management of the city's two famous roof shows, the Ziegfeld roof, which crowned the New Amsterdam theater, and the Century roof.

The Century went dark April 1.

On May 18, on the very dawn of Summer, came announcement from the Ziegfeld forces that the Midnight Frolic, too, would end, "forever," one official said drearily.

Victor Koroly, secretary of Florenz Ziegfeld, announced however, that the Ziegfeld roof will be closed for a short period only.

Secretary Mellon Predicts Long Era of Prosperity Here

The present business and industrial depression has spent its force. The ebb will be followed by a gradual flood tide of unusual prosperity for several years at least. This is the view of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, officials let it be known recently.

Mr. Mellon is represented as unusually optimistic. The period of high interest rates has about passed, he believes, and he feels sure of further reductions in federal reserve discount rates this Summer.

Foreign exchange is not yet stabilized, in Mr. Mellon's opinion, although he has been wrongly quoted as saying it was. Too many factors enter, including possibilities in Europe, to make any definite predictions, he says. In fact he believes foreign exchange is by no means an investment certain of profits.

RULING TO GIVE U. S. MILLIONS

Supreme Court Decides Two Revenue Controversies in Government Favor.

Through supreme court decisions the government won two important victories in controversies involving interpretations of income provisions of the revenue acts of 1916 and 1917.

Increased value of a capital asset could not be added to "invested capital," the court ruled in the appeal of the La Belle Iron Works, an Ohio concern, from a ruling by treasury officials, but on the contrary must be considered in computing the profits of the corporation on which the taxes were to be assessed.

In the other decision the court ruled that inheritance or succession taxes paid to a state could not be deducted from the "net estate taxed under the revenue act."

The specific point at issue was whether ore lands in the Mesabe Range of Minnesota, purchased for $190,000 prior to 1904, could be returned by the company at a new valuation of $10,000,000 in 1917, the increase being covered by a stock issue and carried under invested capital.

Justice Pitney in delivering the opinion said invested capital means (1) actual cash paid in; (2) actual cash value at the time of payment of assets other than cash paid in and (3) paid in or earned surplus and undivided profits used or employed in the business, but not to include money or other property borrowed.

Hundreds of millions of dollars in taxes hung upon the decision.

Clocks in Battle

Civil war is rife in Monticello, N. Y. The town is in conflict with the county on the question of daylight saving, the clock on the county courthouse being just an hour slower than that on the town hall. Some men have struck upon the happy scheme of going to work on old time and quitting on new.

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For the way that brings prettier teeth

Do as millions have done—make this ten-day test. See how film removal beautifies the teeth. Learn how it makes safer teeth. Brush your teeth in the modern way and watch all the good effects.

Film makes teeth dingy

That viscous film you feel is the teeth's chief enemy. Most tooth troubles are now traced to it.

It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays. Old brushing methods did not effectively combat it. So very few people have escaped discoloration and decay.

Film absorbs stains, making the teeth look dingy. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Two ways to fight it

Dental science has now found two effective ways to fight film. They are combined in a new-day tooth paste—Pepsodent—made to meet modern requirements.

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The New-Day Dentifrice

The scientific film combatant, approved by modern authorities and now advised by leading dentists everywhere—to bring five desired effects. All druggists supply the large tubes.

Each use of Pepsodent brings five effects which dentists now desire. It attacks the film. It keeps the teeth so highly polished that film cannot easily adhere.

It increases the salivary flow, which is Nature's great tooth-protecting agent. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That to digest the starch deposits which otherwise may form acid. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, to neutralize the acids which cause tooth decay.

Thus Pepsodent is bringing to millions whiter, cleaner, safer teeth. Leading dentists everywhere are now urging its adoption.

Results are delightful

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

All the effects are delightful. All are now considered essential. See and feel them for awhile. Read the reasons for them in the book we send. Then decide for you and yours between the old ways and the new. Cut out the coupon now.

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OPEN DOOR IN TRADE URGED

Foreign Fields Domination Menace to Peace, Says Secretary Hoover.

Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, sounded a warning before the National Association of Manufacturers, that combinations of exporters and importers in various countries again are seeking to dominate certain trades, which, if not remedied, can become a menace to the peace of the world.

He made a strong plea for maintenance by all nations of the open door in world commerce, asserting there are many growths and tendencies today that make for the direct or indirect closing of the open door.

"I am making a plea for individualism in international economic life," Mr. Hoover said, "just as strongly as I would make a plea for individualism in the life of our own people. It is surely by the individual growth of intelligence, initiative and character through protected equality of opportunity stimulated by free competition, that we may lift the mass of humanity. This system can not be preserved in domestic life if it must be abandoned in international life.

"This is, indeed, not a threat, it is not an announcement of a national policy. It is a plea that the world should 'stop, look, and listen.' For, if the day comes when the United States with her gigantic resources and the intelligence of her people, shall be forced to enter upon these courses in her own protection, it will be a day of infinite losses to real progress and liberalism.

"We find today that various governments are directly or indirectly lending influence and support to secure for their nationals in countries foreign to them exclusive concessions over raw materials and the implements of commerce. This will shut the door and close equality of opportunity.

"We find in some countries today, either through encouragement or lack of restriction upon growing industrial consolidations, the creation of great trusts whose activities can dominate the efforts of individual merchants of other nationalities in foreign trade. At the same time we and many other states continue systematically to prevent great consolidations that might dominate production and distribution.

"All this is of vital interest, not only to us, but to many other states. It represents a tendency toward military exploitation and domination of commerce of which the whole commercial world must take notice. The processes have not yet reached dimensions that make remedy impossible. The danger of further drift in these policies is not alone a danger in the extinction of individualism. It can, if it goes on, become a menace to the peace of the world."

BABE IS ORDERED SENT TO JAIL WITH MOTHER

In imposing a sentence of eight years upon Mrs. Carmello Frucci of Norwood, Mass., who shot and killed her husband, Judge Walter P. Hall, in the Dedham superior court, directed that the woman's two-months-old baby should be taken to jail by its mother.

The woman's three sons, Frank, aged thirteen; John, aged eleven, and Charles, aged eight, hysterically rushed to their mother's arms and bade her good-bye in the courthouse before her removal to prison.

U. S. PAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS REACH HALF BILLION TOTAL

Subscriptions totalling $532,100,000 have been received for the series of treasury certificates of indebtedness, maturing in nine months, issued recently, Secretary Mellon announces.

The allotment made, he said, was $256,170,000, although the amount offered in the issue was about $200,000,000.

DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING
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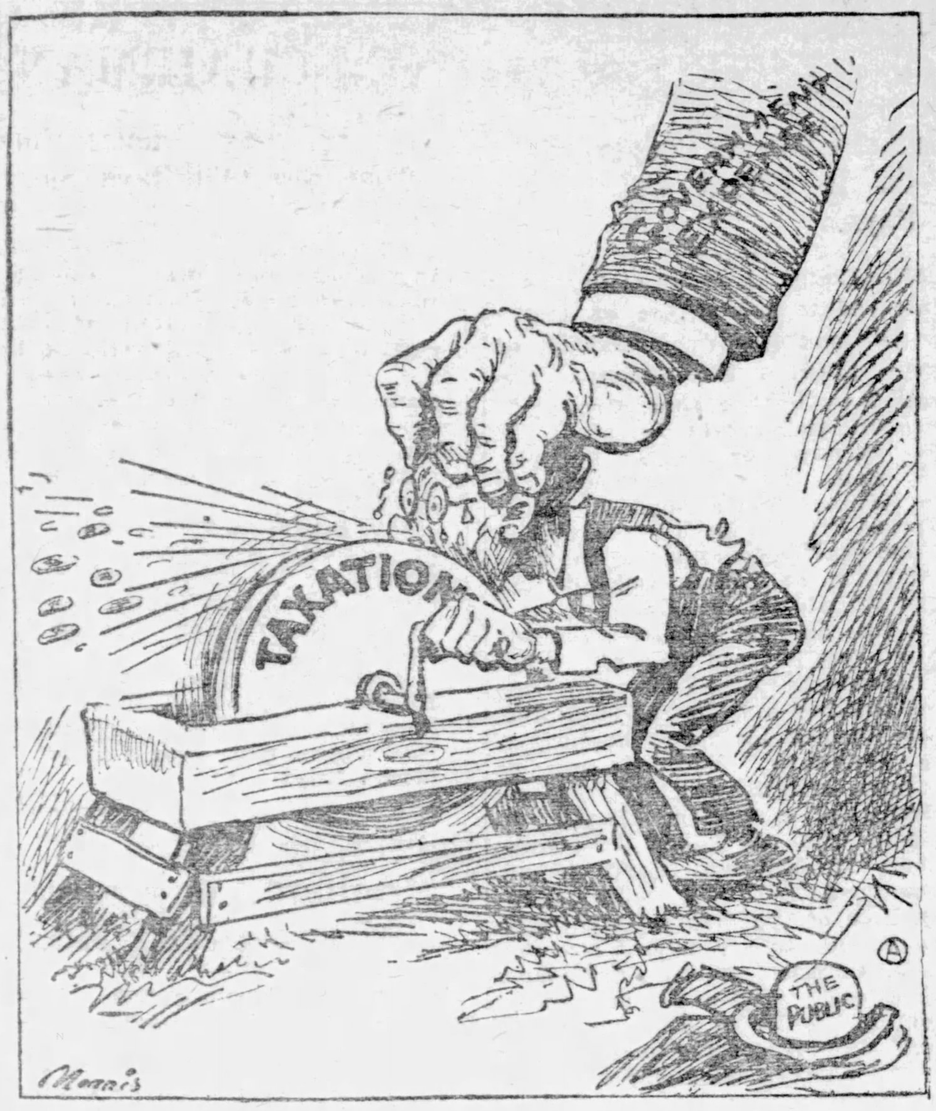


WILL HE GET A LITTLE VACATION THIS SUMMER?

LITTLE PROGRESS IS MADE IN AMERICAN AVIATION PROGRAM

America is making some progress in the development of her aerial defenses, but what is being done is woefully inadequate in the opinion of experts in aviation.

It is not that money has been lacking. Far from it. Millions have have been spent and are still being spent. The difficulty has been in the lack of a definite aeronautic program. During the war the blunders made in aviation stood out strongly. Thousands of planes were built and scrapped, many others designed and then discarded, and at the time of the armistice only a few hundred American planes were at the front.

Today the waste and extravagance incident to the war crisis have been eliminated and better progress is being made, although in a more limited way. The fact remains, however, that America still has merely a toy air force, which, in all probability would be unable to hold its own with the air forces of any one of three or four other powers. Engineers say it would take at least two years to standardize the air service equipment now in use. In that length of time, of course, a war might be fought and lost.

Progress Is Made.

Considering the funds allotted for experimental purposes and the lack of a comprehensive program and system of organization, a surprising amount of progress in aeronautical development has been made by the army and navy air service since the war ended. At McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, where the engineering laboratories of the air service are located, many important experiments have been made. It is said that a new 18-cylinder engine has been perfected there which will bring more power to planes than any engine hereofore constructed.

Great progress has likewise been made in the launching of torpedoes from planes over water and increasing the size of the guns that can be fired from planes. One of the most important developments has been the perfection of an aerial gun that shoots in two different directions, thereby eliminating the recoil. Rapid strides are being made in the perfection of all-metal planes and in protective armament.

At the outbreak of the war the government established a number of flying fields admirably suited for the training of flyers and the housing of equipment. Millions of dollars were invested at these fields and as buildings had to be provided in a hurry, they were necessarily of flimsy construction. Some of the fields have been abandoned, but others are still in use and the temporary buildings are in bad condition. As a result planes are housed in hangars which afford little protection from the weather. Wing surfaces are deteriorating and 15,000 Liberty engines lying in storage are being rendered unfit for service because of the lack of proper storage facilities.

No Heating Provided.

Few of the fields have provisions for the heating of hangars. As a result, in cold weather, the oil in the engine becomes so stiff that the planes are taken out at great hazard to pilots and many falls have been due to this condition.

Selfridge Field at Mt. Clemens, Mich., presents a striking example of neglect. Over $2,500,000 was spent there to convert a marsh into a flying field. It was and probably still is the largest aerial gunnery school in the world. Conditions for flying are ideal there in the summer but in the winter there is inadequate protection for the planes against the intense cold. Stoves are set up in the large hangars but they are insufficient. These temporary hangars as well as the barracks are rapidly deteriorating and will collapse or become untenable unless restoration is soon undertaken. Even worse conditions obtain at Bolling field near Washington. At this field the barracks for the enlisted men are actually falling into decay and no quarters are available for married officers of the post. Hangars are constructed of tin and no heat is provided. At the numerous southern flying fields, heating plants are not needed, but the buildings are in many cases so badly in need of repairs that their use is almost impossible.

Sec. Hughes Asks for Equal Rights in Big Oil Fields

It is the policy of the American government in every part of the world "to inquire and make representations to foreign governments wherever it appears that monopolistic petroleum concessions might be granted to the possible detriment of American citizens," according to a state department report signed by Secretary Hughes and transmitted to the senate in answer to a resolution passed by the senate a year ago.

Mr. Hughes included in the report copies of communications exchanged between the United States and the Netherlands government in reference to the Djambi oil fields of the Dutch East Indies, and summaries of state department actions taken in Mexico.

The report supplemented and brought up to date information given the senate last year about the world oil situation, and the diplomatic steps taken by the United States in endeavoring to maintain rights of America to participate in the exploitation of foreign oil fields.

In all diplomatic communications, the statement said, it had been "emphasized that foreign nationals and corporations controlled by foreign nationals have enjoyed privileges in the exploitation of American oil fields equal to those extended to citizens of the United States."

In the British empire during the year, however, the report said, "the operation of the Anglo-Persian Oil company, in which the British government owns two-thirds of the ordinary shares, have steadily increased."

In British dominions and French possessions further steps were said to be tending to establish ownership of oil developments and potential fields in the nationals of the country concerned.

In the Djambi matter, the statement said, it was hoped that the concessions bill recently passed "might be modified to let Americans participate, but under present conditions it was certain that control of the development would go to the Bataafsche Petroleum company.

Fattest Woman Dies

Flavia Oulette, once the fattest woman in the world, died at her home recently. When she was 50 years old she weighed 680 pounds, but has lost some weight of late years. Mrs. Oulette was born in Quebec. She was one of 18 children.

TAFT MAY BE CHIEF JUSTICE

White's Death Brings Talk of Successor — First Vacancy in 11 Years.

For the first time in 11 years the great office of the chief justiceship of the United States supreme court stands vacant.

The death of Edward Douglass White, the venerable chief who has presided over the court since 1910, brought to the surface the undercurrent of talk and speculation that has been going on in Washington for weeks as to his possible successor.

The name most frequently heard in connection with the succession is that of William Howard Taft, who as president in 1910, elevated Justice White to the chiefship. Long before the death of the venerable jurist it was widely reported that he had intended resigning in order to pave the way for the appointment of Mr. Taft, who had so signally honored him in 1910.

Close friends of the former president are authority for the statement, that, tired of the game of partisan politics, Mr. Taft is now willing to retire to the quiet dignity of the bench.

During the Harding cabinet-picking days, it was generally reported that Charles Evans Hughes, now the secretary of state was a candidate for the supreme court bench instead of the cabinet. It was also reported widely that even should Mr. Hughes accept a cabinet post it would be with the understanding that he would relinquish it at the first vacancy on the bench.

This talk, however, has almost entirely disappeared since Mr. Hughes entered the government service again and became so immersed in the important duties of the state department. It is generally believed in Washington that Secretary Hughes will continue to handle the foreign affairs of the administration.

It is known also that considerable pressure will be brought to bear on President Harding for the appointment of a southerner to the vacancy.

Former Senator George Sutherland of Utah, Republican, who was one of Mr. Harding's few really close advisers on policy during the campaign, also was being talked of as a possible associate justice in the event the President should name one of the present justices as the chief justice.

FORMER KAISER'S SON GUILTY OF SMUGGLING

Eitel Friedrich, second son of former Emperor William, was found guilty of illegally exporting capital to Holland through the firm of Phillippsohn, Grusser & Co.

In consideration of the fact that he did not act through dishonorable motives, however, Eitel Friedrich was fined 5,000 marks.

Hermann Mueller, former German chancellor, in November, 1920, asserted in the reichstag that 100 eminent persons, among them Eitel Friedrich and other members of the former royal family, had smuggled into Holland money totaling 250,000,000 marks.

Pershing to Visit Camps

General Pershing intends to visit a number of citizens' military training camps to be conducted by the war department this summer, he said in a letter to Grenville Clark, president of the Military Training Camps association of the United States.

Portion of Fruit Crop Reported Not Damaged by Frost

Damages to fruit crops from freezes in some sections of the country has not resulted in a general shortage the department of agriculture said last week. Georgia peaches and California cherries are already flowing to the markets while the strawberry crop was said to be abundant in several places.

A good crop of apples and peaches is expected in Colorado and an average yield in New England and New York. A fair yield of late apples is promised in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Tennessee is looking forward to the largest blackberry crop on record, although expecting a short apple and peach crop. Utah probably will have only a 50 per cent peach crop. Fair crops of blackberries and raspberries are looked for in Missouri.

The apple crop outlook in Iowa is improving, the department announced but in Michigan only a light yield, except of winter apples and pears is expected. In Arizona the peach crop is almost a total failure and in Delaware, peaches, pears, plums and cherries have been practically killed by frosts. Virginia was said to have very poor prospects in fruit this year.

FOR EXCESSIVE
URIC ACID
TRY THE WILLIAMS TREATMENT
85 Cent Bottle (32 Doses)
FREE

Just because you start the day worried and tired, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head, burning and bearing down pains in the back—worn out before the day begins—do not think you have to stay in that condition.

Be strong, well, with no stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic pains, aching back or kidney trouble caused by body uric acids.

If you suffer from bladder weakness, with burning, scalding pains, or if you are in and out of bed half a dozen times a night, you will appreciate the rest, comfort and strength this treatment should give.

To prove The Williams Treatment conquers kidney and bladder diseases, rheumatism and all other ailments when due to excessive uric acid, no matter how chronic or stubborn, if you have never tried The Williams Treatment, we will give one 85c bottle (32 doses) free if you will cut out this notice and send it with your name and address. Please send 10 cents to help pay postage, packing, etc., to The Dr. D. A. Williams Company, Dept. T-1028 P. O. building, East Hampton, Conn. Send at once and you will receive by parcel post a regular 85c bottle, without charge and without incurring any obligation. Only one bottle to the same address or family.—Adv.

INDIANS HONOR CHIEF WHO DIED IN FRANCE

Nearly 3,000 Indians assembled at Cannonball, N. D., to attend funeral services for Albert Grass, last hereditary chief of the Dakota Sioux Indians. Chief Grass was killed in action with American forces in France, July, 1918, and his body was returned.

All through one day and night the bravery of their former chief was chanted by the Indians as a part of the ceremonies which continued until the body was laid at rest in Holy Hill cemetery.

The White Horse Riders, an ancient Sioux organization which half a century ago was a famed order of the Sioux, had charge of the ceremonies.

Chief Grass was 21 years old when killed.

NUXATED IRON
Helps make rich, red blood and revitalize weak nerves

A CAUSE OF WOMEN'S ILLS

WOMEN OFTEN THINK THEY HAVE HEART TROUBLE, INDIGESTION, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, ETC., WHEN IT'S SIMPLY IRON STARVATION OF THE BLOOD.

Many women believe that they are weak and nervous as a result of age, worry and overwork: they think that their disturbed digestion, headaches, heart palpitation, shortness of breath, pains across the back, etc., are due to some serious disease instead of the real cause—iron starvation of the blood. This is proven by the fact that when many of these same women take organic iron for awhile all their alarming symptoms quickly disappear and they become strong, robust and healthy. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living cells and tissue. Without it nothing you eat does you the proper amount of good—you do not get the strength out of it.

If you are not strong and well do not wait until you go all to pieces and collapse in a state of nervous prostration, but take some organic iron—Nuxated Iron—at once. But be sure it's organic iron and not metallic iron which people usually take and which is made merely by the action of strong acids on small pieces of iron. Organic NUXATED IRON is like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinach, lentils and apples and it often increases the bodily and mental vigor of weak, wornout women in two weeks' time.

Beware of substitutes. Look for the word "Nuxated" on every package and the letters N. I. on every tablet. Your money will be refunded by the manufacturers if you do not obtain perfectly satisfactory results. At all druggists.

Falling Sickness - Epileptic Fits

I was long in the Drug Business. While so engaged gained much knowledge of ailments from frequent contact with regular family Doctors and Specialists. With the consent of Doctor Pelton, I offer you his famous treatment for Epileptic Fits. I don't give it away. It is worth paying for. I will mail pint bottle with directions for using, prepaid any Post Office in the United States for $2.50. If you are not benefitted after using as directed will refund $2.50 paid for first bottle but believe you will reorder and be thankful. Give age and particulars of case.

THE HAUCKURE COMPANY,
1537 Pallister Ave. Detroit, Mich.

Women Made Young

Bright eyes, a clear skin and a body full of youth and health may be yours if you will keep your system in order by taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles, the enemies of life and looks. In use since 1696. All druggists, three sizes.

Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

BARS ON BEER ARE TOTTERING

Mellon Favors Making It Available for Sick, Congress or No Congress.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon recently gave a new ray of hope for medicinal beer. He said he favored making beer available for the sick, regardless of what congress does with the Volstead bill to outlaw malt liquors.

Secretary Mellon was informed that the Volstead amendment, forbidding beer, may not be acted upon finally for six weeks or two months. He conferred with his advisers and the conclusion was reached that irrespective of what congress does, there should be no further delay in making the department of justice ruling operative. In this decision the treasury chief overruled prohibition and revenue bureau chiefs who urged delay in promulgating regulations until congress decides the beer issue.

Legal advisers of the treasury were of the opinion that the administration should not anticipate what congress may or may not do, but should interpret and enforce the law as it now stands.

Nearly three months have elapsed since the famous opinion of former Attorney General Palmer, lifting the lid off beer as a medicine. Representative Volstead, at the behest of dry leaders, introduced his bill placing beer under the ban. Meanwhile the technical details of putting the beer rules into effect have been worked out by Commissioner Kramer.

New regulations also have been prepared which will enable physicians prescribing whisky for medicinal purposes to write as many prescriptions as they consider necessary, prohibition officials announce. Under existing regulations, physicians are limited to 100 whisky prescriptions over a period of 90 days.

Removal of the limit from the number of prescriptions for whisky it was explained, was made necessary by the opinion of former Attorney General Palmer, holding that congress had not delegated to the prohibition authorities the right to fix arbitrary limits to the use of whisky for medicinal purposes. The only limit imposed by congress under Mr. Palmer's interpretation, officials asserted, was that not more than one pint could be prescribed for any one person within 10 days.

Obsolete Warships in Yankee Navy May Be Put Up for Sale

A "bargain sale" of obsolete naval vessels, including battleships and destroyers, may be held by the navy department soon, it was indicated recently. A study is being made of various ways of getting rid of a large number of useless war craft, it is said, and it was indicated that the example of Great Britain might be followed in selling useless ships to be broken up for junk.

There are 21 battleships and as many destroyers now carried on the "second line" list, and officials say that more than half of the former should be disposed of. All except two of these battleships are of the "mixed battery" type, most of them carrying four 12-inch guns and eight 8-inch guns, while the Kentucky, Illinois and Wisconsin mount obsolete 13-inch main battery rifles.

Included in the "second line list" is the famous old battleship Oregon, but it is doubtful if the department will order it scrapped because of sentimental considerations. The latest and most useful battleships on the "second line" list are the Michigan and the South Carolina, both launched in 1908, but in the opinion of naval men, long since practically valueless, except for training purposes.

In addition to these 21 old battleships, the navy department has already taken steps to dispose of four other vessels. The Indiana was sunk by placed bombs and big gun fire; the Massachusetts became a target for the guns of the coast defense batteries in Florida; the Idaho is being used for radio control experiments and is destined to take a prominent part in the coming bombing tests, and the Kearsage has been tentatively allocated to the army for use in aerial bombing experiments this summer.

EX-GOVERNOR IS INDICTED ON PEONAGE CHARGE

Sidney J. Catts, former governor of Florida, was indicted for peonage recently by a federal grand jury.

The indictment charge that Catts after obtaining pardons for two negro convicts forced them to work on one of his farms in West Florida. The former governor recently was indicted by the Bradford county grand jury for accepting $700 for a pardon for a prisoner serving a life term for murder.

UNCLE SAM: "KNOCK LOUDER, SON!"

RECORDS SHOW MONEY SPENT FOR AIRPLANES NOT WASTED

There is widespread belief that the United States spent over a billion dollars on airplanes during the war and has nothing to show for the huge expenditure.

This impression is incorrect. It is true that congress did appropriate over a billion dollars for aeronautical purposes—$1,200,054,758, to be exact—but of this amount there had been disbursed to March 31, 1921, the sum of $617,489,977. This sum, $617,489,977, is the gross amount expended for all of our aeronautical activities from the appropriations for the war period.

From surplus stocks there has been sold since the war aeronautical property bought under these appropriations, on which the war department has realized a cash return of $19,399,196. In addition to the actual sale of surplus material, there has been transferred, without funds, to the other government departments property to the value of $5,139,315.33. There remains yet to be disposed of other property declared surplus to the value of $15,931,930.37. Disregarding any cash returns that may be realized from future sales of the latter, as well as the transfers to other departments, but deducting the sum already received from sales (19,399,196), it will be seen that the net cost of the aeronautical endeavor of the United States during the war is $598,090,781. These figures are supplied by Major H. M. Hickam, chief of the air service information division.

Thousands Delivered.

In spite of the canard that the United States "got nothing for the billion dollars spent for aircraft," thousands of airplanes were produced and delivered to the government during the war. The total amount spent for army airplanes in the United States was $113,721,043.39, or 19 per cent of the total air service expenditures. For that money the government received 13,894 American built airplanes. The government spent $139,000,000 abroad for training and the purchase of airplanes, engines, construction of cantonments and production centers and received among the other equipment 5,198 complete airplanes, making a total of 19,092 airplanes produced for the United States. These were delivered in a period of 21 months. Shortly before the armistice the central powers had only 3,309 airplanes at the front. At the signing of the armistice in addition to the 5,198 airplanes purchased abroad, 2,091 American built airplanes had been shipped to France and 1,040 were at points of embarkation or in transit. One thousand four hundred and forty airplanes had been actually received in France, and of this number 667 American made machines were actually in service at the front. In connection with this production record it is interesting to note that only 142 airplanes had been built for the army in nine years previous to 1917. The problem on our entering the war was to create both an air service and an aircraft industry. In both we succeeded, for on November 11, 1918, the air service consisted of 20,568 officers and 174,456 enlisted men and civilian personnale. We had 48 flying fields in operation.

So much for the story of America's development of her air strength during the war. Since the signing of the armistice we have been going down hill, or at the best standing still. Allowances must be made, of course, for the fact that the country has not been at actual warfare with any other country. At present out of an authorized strength of 1,514 officers and 16,000 enlisted men, the army air service has 1,071 officers and 8,800 enlisted men. In addition 5,300 flyers are listed in the Officers' Reserve. The army air service has on hand between 12,000 and 15,000 Liberty engines in storage, about 2,000 De Haviland planes, 2,000 training planes of the Curtis JN type, and 450 Hispano-Suiza engines.

Few Men at Start.

When the war broke out the navy air service was composed of 40 officens and 160 men. At the close of the war the total personnel in the navy interested in aviation was about 20,000. At the present time the navy air force consists of something like 600 officers, about half of whom are flyers, and 5,000 enlisted men, only about 50 of whom are pilots. There are 57 officers and 900 enlisted men in marine aviation. A tabulation made a few weeks ago showed that the navy has 325 aircraft, including 9 dirigibles, 13 kite balloons and 24 free balloons. The rest are seaplanes, flying boats and airplanes.

In the opinion of army and navy authorities this air force is inadequate. Even the officers who contend that the airplane is merely an auxiliary weapon and can never displace existing military and naval armaments agree that the proportion of aircraft is to small for the country's safety. Brigadier General William Mitchell, assistant chief of the army air service, visualizes the country's needs in the way of aeronautical equipment as follows:

"What we need behind the Atlantic coast is a brigade of 600 airplanes—60 per cent pursuit, 20 per cent attack and 20 per cent bombardment; behind the Pacific coast a brigade of 600 airplanes similarly organized, and, throughout the country in general, an air division of two brigades of 1,200 airplanes that can be shifted either way, or an offensive force of 2,400 airplanes. As an auxiliary to these, for observation along our coasts and frontiers, there should be 17 surveillance flights of six airplanes—or 102 planes—deployed at 200-mile intervals along our coasts for the purpose of surveillance and reconnaissance off the coasts, both for the air force, the army and the coast defense. This means a total of 2,502. For observation purposes the army and navy combined will need not to exceed 700 airplanes if efficiently organized and applied. This would make a grand total of 3,202 airplanes—about the same air force that France now has. A committee of officers not belonging to the air service, but who had extensive experience in the war in Europe, recently recommended that our air force should consist of 3,800 airplanes."

PICKING OF BERRIES BARRED BY CHURCH

The Swedish Tabernacle Mission church has adopted resolutions making as sufficient grounds for dismissal from membership in the church the following offenses:

Fishing, hunting or berry-picking on Sunday.

Doing work around home, joy riding or saying anything against the pastor on Sunday.

Rev. John J. Daniels, pastor, introduced the resolutions.

HARDING PICKS NEW CHAIRMAN

Iowa Man Is Choice of President as Will Hays' Successor.

When the Republican national committee meets in Washington on June 8 to consider matters of importance to the party it will elect John T. Adams of Dubuque, Iowa, as chairman of the national committee to succeed Will Hays of Indiana, who will resign on account of his appointment as postmaster general. Mr. Adams is the present vice-chairman of the national committee.

The election of Mr. Adams as chairman is assured, because President Harding has passed the word that he desires that Mr. Adams be chosen to succeed Mr. Hays. There has been an active contest over the chairmanship with A. T. Hert of Kentucky and Elmer Dover of Ohio mentioned most prominently with Mr. Adams.

The matter is of great importance to the party as the new chairman will be in charge of the preliminary organization for the congressional campaign of 1922 and the presidential campaign of 1924.

Another important matter that will come before the national committee at its June meeting will be the reorganization of the Republican party in Georgia with the object of putting into effect a plan that will serve as a model of the party throughout the south.

Trains Make Own Power

Electrically operated trains on the mountain lines at Gotthard and Loetscberg are making part of the current they consume. On down grades where gravity is the motive force, electricity is generated so successfully that there is an estimated saving of 25 to 30 per cent in current.

Why Stomach Trouble Weakens the Heart

Use Flagwort Discs

50 cent BOTTLE FREE

Better digestion makes for better nutrition and increased bodily strength.

Indigestion and Dyspepsia frequently weaken the heart, especially when fermentation occurs and gases form. The stomach when distended crowds the lungs and affects the heart action.

Intestinal indigestion leads to the formation of irritant poisons which, when carried by the blood through the heart, aggravate its condition.

Many distressing ailments vanish as the stomach gets well. Increase the health of your stomach and intestinal glands. Great results are accomplished.

If you suffer from Stomach Disorders, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, "Sour" Stomach, Belching, Fermentation, Bloating, Wind Colic, Gas or Stomach Ailments we will give you a 50-cent bottle of FLAGWORT DISCS (50 Discs) FREE.

Prepared with herb juices only. Entirely free from mineral matter. Not an artificial digestant. Invigorates organs engaged in the process of digestion, nutrition and strength building.

Send this notice with 10 cents to The Francis Co., Dept. E-313 Temple Court, N. Y. City. You will receive by paid parcel post a regular 50-cent bottle (50 Discs) FREE.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES TAKE DROP IN APRIL

Government expenditures during April were $800,000,000 less than in March. The monthly statement shows ordinary expenditures were $42,000,000 below those of the month before and that total public debt payments were about $762,000,000 less, due to the small amount of certificates of indebtedness retired in April.

In April ordinary expenditures totaled $494,091,189 against $536,476,360 in March, while disbursements on the public debt amounted to $192,880,065 as compared with $962,598,242.

Payment of $89,587,723 to the railroads was the largest item under ordinary expenses, while the sum of $138,611,000 used to retire treasury class of indebtedness accounted for the major portion of the public debt disbursements.

I'd walk a mile for a Camel

The pleasure is worth it. There's no substitute for Camel quality and that mild, fragrant Camel blend.

The fellow who smokes Camels, wants Camels. That's because Camels have a smoothness, a fragrance and a mildness you can't get in another cigarette.

Don't let anyone tell you that any other cigarette at any price is so good as Camels.

Let your own taste be the judge. Try Camels for yourself. A few smooth, refreshing puffs and you'd walk a mile for a Camel, too.

R. J. REYNOLDS Tobacco Co.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Camel

CAPTURED SUB FIRST TARGET

Tests With Army and Navy Air Craft Are to Start on June 21.

Final plans for the destruction of naval vessels by army and navy air craft were completed recently at a joint conference of officials of the Atlantic fleet, the navy department and the army air service. The experiments will be conducted off the Virginia capes, beginning on June 21, with the bombing of the former German submarine U-117 and ending on July 20 with the destruction of the former German battleship Ostfriesland.

The radio-controlled battleship Iowa will be used in the second test of the series, which will consist of searching out the battleship and the bombing of her from the air. The army will withdraw from this phase of the joint operations all of its land planes, using only the seven seaplanes it has obtained from the navy department and four airships or blimps which it possesses.

To Attack Former German Craft.

Other operations in the series will be conducted against the former German destroyers, the former German cruiser Frankfort and the Ostfriesland. Secretary Denby has announced that the navy department had arranged to turn over to the army the obsolete battleship Alabama for such experiments as the army air service may desire to make. These experiments will be held in advance of the joint bombing tests and the navy will join in them.

After the experiments with the Iowa on June 28, the third phase of the tests will take place, the forces bombing the former German destroyer on July 13. On July 18, the experiment against the Frankfurt will be held, to be followed two days later by those against the Ostfriesland.

The operations against the former German ships will be conducted about 60 miles east of Cape Charles lightship, where there is 60 fathoms of water. In these the army will participate with the navy, using bombs ranging in sixe from 200 to 2,000 pounds.

In the case of the German ships, rescue craft will be stationed by the navy between them and the shore, but owing to the uncertainty as to the location of the Iowa until after contact has been reported, it will be impossible to provide a line of rescue vessels to the shore. Surface ships will take assigned positions as soon as possible after the contract is made, however.

To Be Target for Bombs.

The Iowa will take up a position from 50 to 100 miles off shore between Cape Hatteras and Cape Henlopen and will steam shoreward with the view to reaching the shore before being located and bombed by the air craft. Navy air boats and army dirigibles will form a scouting line between the two capes and will scout to the eastward for a distance of 100 miles off shore, or until contact is made.

Communication arrangements will be such that both the army and the navy aircraft can communicate by radio at all times with the shore bases at Hampton Roads and Langley field and with the surface ships in the vicinity and so that they also can talk among themselves in flight by radio telephone.

NO POSSIBILITY OF U. S. WAR, SAYS JAP ADMIRAL

There will be no conflict between the United States and Japan, it was declared by Admiral Sotokichi Uriu of the Japanese navy and R. Naskinishi, chairman of the parliamentary party from the Japanese diet which left Honolulu recently, continuing a journey to the United States.

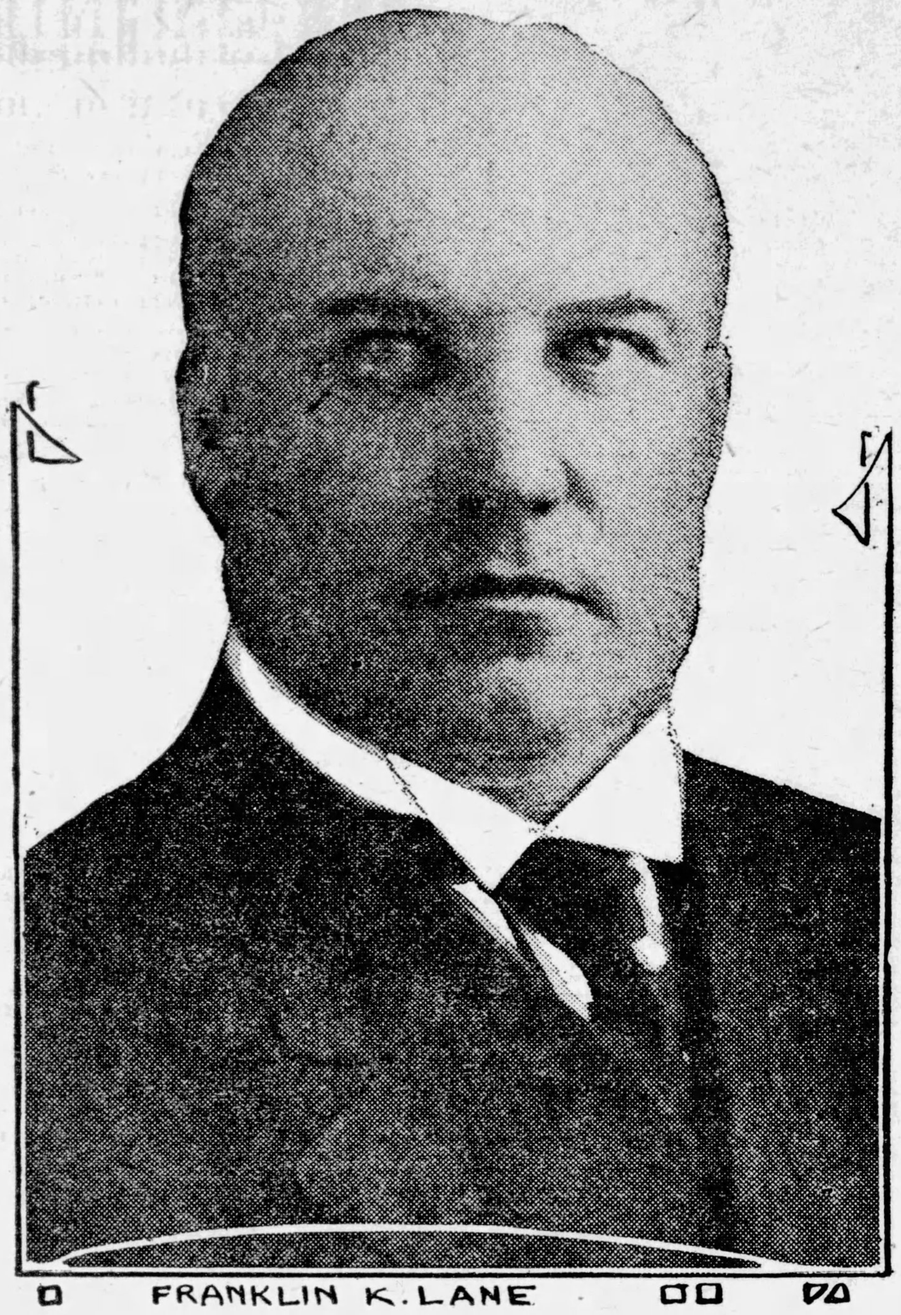
"I believe in less diplomacy and more get-together spirit," said Admiral Uriu. "There will never be any serious trouble between our two countries. If you get to the bottom of all things, I think you will find that our hearts are just the same as yours."

The Japanese parliamentary party is proceeding to the United States to study parliamentary conditions and affairs in general. Admiral Uriu, graduate of Annapolis Naval academy in 1881, is going to Annapolis to attend a class reunion.

MAN MAKES VALUABLE FIND AMONG SAVAGES

Natives of the Cook Islands in the Pacific ocean are reported by a traveler returning from a voyage there to be taking a vegetable oil for rheumatism which is said to accomplish amazing results. He says he saw badly crippled natives completely cured by swallowing a little of this oil twice a day. Hundreds of letters from rheumatic sufferers have been answered and oil sent them free after he returned to America. Mr. Paul I. Wilkes, now stopping at the Georgian Terrace hotel, Atlanta, Ga., can supply further information and some of the oil free.—(Adv.)

"I Accept!" Creed of Dying Man



FRANKLIN K. LANE

FRANKLIN K. LANE, BEFORE DYING, TELLS OF SENSATIONS HE FELT AS END DREW NEAR

Franklin K. Lane, former secretary of the interior, who died May 18, sent a remarkable message to some of his friends, dictated shortly after the operation he underwent.

The message showed the former secretary had gone under the knife with acceptance of the fact he might not survive. It told in detail of his sensations before, during and after the operation, of which he was fully conscious, as the condition of his heart would not permit use of a general anaesthetic.

The message follows in part:

"It is Wednesday afternoon and I am sitting up in bed talking to my good friend Cotter. Until yesterday I did not clearly visualize any one thing in this room and did not know it had a window except that there was a place that noise came through. But I did know it had a yellow oak door that stared at me with its great big eye all day and all night.

"Last Friday, you see, about 10 in the morning, I took the step that I should have taken months, yes, years ago. Today, most tentatively, I crawled onto a chair and ate my first mouthful of solid food. But four days ago I managed to shave myself and I am regarded as pretty spry.

"I have seen death come to men in various ways—some rather novel and western. I once saw a man hanged. And I have seen several men shot, and came very near going out that way myself two or three times, but always the other fellow aimed poorly.

Was Shot at Once.

"I was being shot at because I was a newspaper man, and I should have been shot at. There must be public concern in what is printed, as well as its truth, to justify it. That is something that newspapers should get to know in this country.

"After the earthquake in San Francisco I saw walls topple out upon a man. And I have had more intimate glimpses still of the picturesque and of the prosaic ways by which men come to their taking off.

"But never before have I been called upon to deliberately walk into the valley of the shadow, and, say what you will, it is a great act. I have said during the past months of endless examination that a man with a little curiosity and a little humor and a little money, who was not in too great pain, could enjoy himself studying the ways of doctors and nurses as he journeyed the invalid's path. It was, indeed, made a flowery path for me, as much as any path could be in which a man suffered more humiliation and distress and thwarting and frustration, on the whole, than he did pain.

"But here was a path the end of which I could not see. I was not compelled to take it. My very latest doctor advised me against taking it. I could live some time without taking it. It was a bet on the high card with a chance to win, and I took it."

At this point occur details regarding the preparations for the operation, with a note that a general anaesthetic could not be applied on account of the patient's heart, which "had been cutting up some didoes." The statement continues:

"For two days I had knowledge that this operation was to take place at this time and my nerves had not been just as good as they should have been. Those men who sleep 12 hours perfectly before being electrocuted evidently have led more tranquil lives than I have, or have less concern as to the future.

The Secret Solved!

"Ah, now I was to know the great secret! For 40 years I had been wondering, wondering. Often I had said to myself that I should summon to my mind when this moment came some words that would be somewhat a synthesis of my philosophy. Socrates said to those who stood by after he had drunk the hemlock, 'No evil can befall a good man, whether he be alive or dead.' I don't know how far from that we have gone in these 2,400 years.

"The apothegm, however, was not apposite to me, because it involved a declaration that I was a good man, and I don't know anyone who has the right to so appreciate himself. And I had come to the conclusion that perhaps the best statement of my creed could be fitted into the words, 'I accept,' which to me meant that if in the law of nature my individual spirit was to go back into the great ocean of spirits my one duty was to conform. Lead, Kindly Light was all the gospel I had. I accepted."

The body of Mr. Lane was taken to Chicago, accompanied by George W. Lane, his brother, his widow, and Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, Jr.

Funeral services were held in Chicago, where his body was cremated following a private funeral, one of Mr. Lane's last requests.

Messages from President Harding, Woodrow Wilson, scores of government officials and personal friends, were received by Mrs. Lane.

Mr. Lane was operated on May 6 for gallstones and appendicitis and was said to be recovering, when heart disase, from which he had suffered from time to time during the last eight months, developed. Hospital physicians expressed the belief that the operation would remove the heart affection, but an attack developed fatally.

HARDING URGES ACTION ON PEACE RESOLUTIONS

President Harding informed Representative Porter, chairman of the house foreign relations committee, that he was desirous of seeing a congressional peace resolution passed "within a reasonable time."

The President also told Representative Porter that he did not desire to interfere with "legislative prerogatives" and would not act as arbitrator between the house and senate over whether the Knox or Porter resolutions prevail.

CIVIL SERVICE SHAKEUP SEEN

Hearings Start in Committees on Bills to Reclassify Government Positions.

Hearings on pending bills to reclassify about a quarter of a million government positions and adjust salaries throughout the United States civil service, started last week before a joint session of the senate and house committees on civil service, of which Senator Sterling of North Dakota and Representative Lehlback of Newark, N. J., are the respective chairmen.

Every branch of the government service in Washington and throughout the country, with the exception of the postal service, which was reclassified a year ago, would be affected. Besides executives from the various government departments, representatives of employes in all occupational groups, will submit testimony before the committee.

Seek Satisfactory Bill.

As a result of thorough discussion it is believed that a bill satisfactory to all concerned and of great import to the country in form of improved efficiency in the public service will be reported. Five different bills, all providing different classification, have been introduced.

If the movements under way bear fruit in the way of legislation the United States government service will be revolutionized. Many bills have been introduced with the purpose of putting the government on a business basis. The problem is being approached from both sides—from the side of management and the side of personnel. The reorganization committee, which will be presided over by Walter F. Brown of Toledo, the President's personal representative, will study the reorganization of the executive departments—thereby to improve the government machinery—and the senate and house civil service committees will consider the problem of revising the salary scale and improving the employment conditions.

One of the principal objects which the senate and house committees will endeavor to attain will be the drafting of a bill which will provide adequate and uniform pay for all government workers under like conditions. Salaries for given occupations have not been changed in many decades and all sorts of inequalities and injustices result. This is reflected in the 40 per cent annual turnover in the government service.

There are as many as 10 or 12 different rates of pay for the same kind of work in the government service and about 50,000 men and women are paid less than what is commonly regarded as a living wage. Hundreds of positions are vacant because the salaries are too low.

Yankee Red Cross Worker Loses Mind in Russian Prison

Captain Emmet Kilpatrick of Uniontown, Ala., has become insane in the Moscow prison where he is incarcerated, from experiences of brutality and terror, say reports received in Warsaw by the Red Cross.

Captain Kilpatrick, who was a Red Cross worker, was captured by the Bolsheviki in the Crimea and for many months has been imprisoned near Moscow.

The Red Cross is making every effort to get food packages through to Kilpatrick, Mrs. Marguerite E. Harrison of Baltimore, who is an American newspaper woman, and five other Americans confined near Moscow.

On receipt of the news that Captain Kilpatrick had gone insane, the American Legion, Department of Poland, held a meeting at which it was resolved to send a cable despatch to President Harding and to the legion's national commander in the United States, F. W. Galbraith, Jr., urging the United States government to take immediate steps to obtain the release of Americans imprisoned in Russia.

The resolution says the Americans are being held "solely because they are Americans, and, in view of the fact that citizens of England, France and Italy have been released, regardless of their crimes, the legion urges members and all true Americans to use every means to induce the government to force the Bolsheviki to release the Americans."

The Polish repatriation commission which has arrived in Moscow has promised the Red Cross to do everything possible to aid the imprisoned Americans, but it has many difficulties to overcome, including communication and transportation.

ALLIES DEMAND GERMANS SURRENDER WAR BICYCLES

The Inter-Allied disarmament commission has demanded that Germany surrender all army bicycles except those used by necessary messengers.

PREVENT Skin Troubles by Daily Use of Cuticura

Make Cuticura Soap and Ointment your every-day toilet preparations. Bathe with the Soap and hot water on rising and retiring, using plenty of Soap, best applied with the hands. Smear any signs of pimples, redness or roughness with the Ointment and let it remain five minutes before bathing. Finally dust on a few grains of the exquisitely perfumed Cuticura Talcum, it takes the place of other perfumes for the skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 6G, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

LIABILITY FOR ERRORS IN MESSAGES BOOSTED

Telegraph companies have been ordered by the Interstate Commerce commission to establish rules by July 13 increasing their liability for errors in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of interstate messages.

The amount of liability for each message received for transmission at the unrepeated message rate was fixed by the commission at not less than $500 or not less than $5,000 for each message received at the repeated message rate.

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

CANCER

Its successful treatment without use of the knife. Hundreds of satisfied patients testify to this method. Write for free book. Tells how to care for patients suffering from cancer. Address DR. W. O. BYE, Kansas City, Mo.
DR. W. O. BYE. Kansas City, Mo.

Bumstead's Worm Syrup

For 60 Yrs. the standard remedy. It never fails. Druggists, general stores or mail, 50c bottle. Est. C. A. Voorhees, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE TO Pile Sufferers

Don't Be Cut—Until You Try This New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time. Simply Chew Up a Pleasant Tasting Tablet Occasionally and Rid Yourself of Piles.

Let Me Prove This Free

My internal method for the treatment and permanent relief of piles is the correct one. Thousands upon thousands of grateful letters testify to this, and I want you to try this method at my expense.

No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is chronic or acute, whether it is occasional or permanent, you should send for this free trial treatment.

No matter where you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with piles, my method will relieve you promptly.

I especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases where all forms of ointments, salves and other local applications have failed.

I want you to realize that my method of treating piles is the one most dependable treatment.

This liberal offer of free treatment is too important for you to neglect a single day. Write now. Send no money. Simply mail the coupon, but do this now, TODAY.

Free Pile Remedy

E. R. Page,
423 G Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.
Please send free trial of your method to:

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Hughes Tells Poles U. S. Can't Discuss Silesian Question

Poland's request for American support in the settlement of the disposition of Upper Silesia has evoked a formal answer from Secretary of State Hughes that the American representatives abroad would take no part in the discussions concerning the Silesian question.

Poland was informed further in the reply delivered to Prince Lubomirski, the Polish minister, that "so far as at present may be seen," the American representatives on the supreme council, the council of ambassadors, and the reparations commission would not so much as express an opinion as to the settlement.

In explanation of the American refusal, Secretary Hughes pointed to "the traditional policy of the United States" not to become involved in matters of purely European concern.

The text of Secretary Hughes' note follows:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of May 11, in which you recite the reasons why, in your opinion, certain districts of Upper Silesia should be designated to Poland and urge that the representatives of the government of the United States on the supreme council, the council of ambassadors and the reparations committee be instructed to exert their influence in favor of a settlement of the matter strictly in accord with the treaty of Versailles and the result of the recent plebiscite.

In reply I have the honor to inform you that in my opinion the settlement of such boundary disputes as arise in the matter under consideration is a matter of European concern in which, in accord with the traditional policy of the United States, this government should not become involved.

The attitude of the government in this matter is clearly understood by its representatives in Europe, who will therefore, so far as at present may be seen, take no part in the discussion concerning Upper Silesia, and will express no opinion as to the settlement.

Declares Surplus Grain Smothering American Farmers

Carl Vrooman of Illinois, former assistant secretary of agriculture, says the American farmer, smothered in surplus crops, must "be provided with export markets now or a post mortem later."

Mr. Vrooman was commenting on Senator Morris' measure for creation of $50,000,000 agricultural foreign trade financing corporation. This would be financed by earnings of the United States grain corporation, and take care of export sales of American crop surplus.

Mr. Vrooman devised the plan as the outgrowth of the "gift corn project" of the American farm bureau federation which he handled. It sent about 700,000 bushels of corn to the starving peoples of Europe.

"Unless given at once a foreign outlet for their surpluses, a million more farmers will go bankrupt before fall," Mr. Vrooman declared. "Moreover, the business stagnation and paralysis resulting from the destruction of the purchasing power of the farmer is costing the country more every month than the total value of these surpluses. If they could be disposed of in no other way, we all would be better off if they were dumped into the sea."

Describing the proposed export corporation, Mr. Vrooman said:

"Luckily not a dollar of the initial capital of the corporation will have to be taken from the taxpayers' pocket. It can be loaned by act of congress from the profits so recently made by the United States grain corporation.

"In order to repay as soon as possible the government's $50,000,000 advance, each farmer could be required to buy 10 per cent of the amount of his export sales in stock of the financing corporation, and in order to enlarge the scope of its operations the finance corporation should be empowered to issue and sell debentures up to a maximum of ten times its paid in capital."

HARDING URGED TO AID DEVELOPMENT OF CANALS

President Harding is urged to lend his support in the development of land waterways of the Mississippi valley and the west because of high rail transportation rates, in a letter from former Representative B. F. Welty of Ohio, made public at the White House. Mr. Welty announced also that he had sought the aid of members of the senate and house to further such plans in congress.

Mr. Welty accompanied his letter with data giving a comparison of freight charges, water and rail, between various ports in the United States. These figures, he declared, were conclusive evidence of the need of utilization of waterways not now being developd.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Prices of wheat have materially advanced in a week, cash being quoted 15 cents higher and July 13 cents, the highest prices yet this season for the July delivery. Hot, dry weather and extremely unfavorable crop reports gave a big advantage to the bulls. Heavy buying was induced. All offerings of commission houses were readily absorbed. The produce market was featured by another drop in butter, with eggs down a cent and lard lower. Hides were marked up.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.69; May, $1.69; July, $1.84. Corn, cash, 65c. Oats, cash, 44c. Barley, cash, 70c. Rye, No. 2, cash, $1.50. Cloverseed, cash, $13.75; Oct., $10.45; Dec., $10.45. Alsike, cash, $13.50; August, $11.50; Oct., $10.10. Timothy, cash, 1918, $3.02; 1919, $3.07; 1920, $3.12; May, $3.12; Sept., $3.40; Oct., $3.30.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.65; July, $1.28. Corn, May, 59¼c; July, 61¾c; Sept., 64½c. Oats, May, 39⅜c; July, 41¾c; Sept., 43⅛c. Barley, May, 67¾c; July, 63½c. Rye, May, $1.53½; July, $1.22¼; Sept., $1.08.

Produce

TOELDO — Butter—Fancy Elgin, creamery, 1-lb. prints, 32c; solid pack, 31c; nut margarine, 20@21c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 20c; limburger, New York, 2-lb. bricks, 23c; Wisconsin, 1-lb., 31c; domestic, 32c; new Michigan, 18@19c; longhorn, 18@19c.

Eggs—Candled, 24c; selects, 27c.

Bacon—Fat, 17c; lean, 26½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 23½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 22½c; 11 to 12 lbs., 21½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 15½c. Hams, 27½c. Lard, 9½c. Sausage—Bologna, 16c; frankfurters, 19c; fresh pork, 15c; luncheon, 17c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 32@33c; turkeys, 45@48c; geese, 20@22c; chickens, 25@28c; old roosters, 18@20c.

Hides—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 14½c; kip, 11c; No. 2 kip, 9½c; cured hides, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; horse hides, $1.50; sheep pelts, 30c.

Cleveland—Butter—Extra, in tubs, 33@33½c; prints, 34@34½c; extra firsts, 32@33½c; firsts, 31½c; seconds, 23@23½c; fancy dairy, 16@22½c; packing stocks, 12@16c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 26½c; extra firsts, 23½c; Ohio firsts, new cases and old cases, 22c; western firsts, new cases, 21c. Oleomargarine—Pound prints, nut oleo, 22@24c; high grade animal oils, 25@25½c; lower grades, 18c. Cheese—York state, new stock, 18@19c; old, 28@30c; brick, 18½@19½c; limburger, fancy, 30c; Swiss, 35@36c. Poultry, live, heavy fowls, 33@34c; roosters, 18c; broilers, 40@65c. Potatoes—Ohio and New York round white, $1.75@1.85 per 150-lb. sacks; Florida Hastings, $8.00@9.00 per bbl. of 165 lbs.; Texas and Triumphs, $2.00 a hamper. Sweet potatoes—kiln dried, $2.00 per hamper.

Chicago—Butter higher; creamery extras, 27c; firsts, 21@24c; seconds, 17@20c; standards, 27c. Eggs, higher; receipts, 21,646 cases; firsts, 21½@22c; ordinary firsts, 18@19c; at mark, cases included, 20@31c; standard, 22c. Poultry, alive, lower; fowls, 24c; broilers, 35c. Potatoes, receipts, 38 cars; old, weaker; northern white, sacked and bulk, $1.00@1.10 cwt.; new, steady; Texas Triumphs, $3.25 cwt.; South Carolina cobblers, $7.75 bbl.

New York—Butter steady; receipts, 15,934; creamery, higher than extras, 28½@29c; creamery, extras (92 score), 28c; firsts, (88 to 91 score), 24@27½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 17c. Eggs, firm; receipts, 26,755; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 24@25c; firsts, 21@23½c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery, whites, firsts to extras, 28@33c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery, browns, extras, 31@32c; do., gathered, browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 23@28c; storage packed, extra firsts, 26½@27c; do., firsts, 25@26c. Cheese unsettled; receipts, 5,260; state whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 15@16½c; do., average run, 13¾@15c; state whole milk, twins, specials, 15@16c; do., average run, 13¾@15c. Live and dressed poultry quiet; prices unchanged.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Hogs — Receipts, 1,500; higher; heavies, $8.50; yorkers, $9.40; pigs, $9.40. Sheep, $6.50; lambs, $10.50@11.50. Calves, $9.50@10.50; cattle, $9.50.

Pittsburgh—Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; higher; heavies, $9.00; heavy and light yorkers and pigs, $9.90@10.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 300; steady; top sheep, $8.00; top lambs, $12.00. Calves—Receipts, 25; steady; top, $11.00.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 125; dull. Calves—Receipts, 200; steady, $5.00@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 2,400; slow; heavy, $9.25@9.50; mixed, $9.50@9.65; yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $9.75; roughs, $7.25@7.50; stags, $4.50@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 400; steady; lambs, $5.00@11.50; yearlings, $7.00@10.00; wethers, $8.00@8.25; ewes, $2.00@7.50; mixed sheep, $7.75@8.00.

East St. Louis, Ill.—(U. S. Bureau of Markets) — Cattle — Receipts, 750;general market steady; no good steers here; two loads going at $7.60@7.65; light yearlingsand heifers, $7.75@8.90; one load of cows, $3.25; canners and bologna bulls, slow; butchers up to $7.00; load of feeders, $7.15; veal calves, practical top, $9.75. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; active, 10@20c higher; top, $9.25 paid for one short load and several bunches selected lights; practical top, $9.15; bulk lights and medium weights, $8.90@9.10; few heavies here; none sold; packer sows, steady at $7.00; pigs 25c higher, up to $9.00. Sheep—Receipts, 1,600; slow, 25@50c lower; most decline on medium and common quality lambs and heavy ewes; spring lambs, top, $12.25; bulk, $12.00@12.25; no shorn lambs here; ewes, top, $6.00; bulk, $5.50@6.00.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 500; compared with week ago beef steers mostly steady; plain heavy steers, 15@25c lower; she-stock and bulls steady; spots weak; veal calves, 25@50c higher; stockers and feeders, 15@25c higher; top beef steers for week, $9.65. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; generally 10c higher; top, $9.00; bulk, $8.50@8.85; pigs, nominally steady; holdover light. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; practically all packer direct; compared with week ago: best light fat shorn lambs, steady to 25c lower; heavies and culls, 50c lower; best springs, 25@50c higher; matured sheep, 75c to $7.00 lower; heavies and cull ewes off more; yearlings irregular.

YANKS FOUGHT FOR AMERICA, HARVEY SAYS

Continued From Page One.

States is, of necessity, 'deeply interested in proper economic adjustments and the just settlement of matters of world-wide importance under discussion and desires helpfully to co-operate.

Can't Betray Voters.

"There still seems to linger in the minds of many here the impression that in some way or other, by hook or by crook, unwillingly, surely unwillingly, America may yet be beguiled into the league of nations. Let me show you how utterly absurd such a notion is.

"I need not recall the long contest waged between the two branches of our government over this proposal. I need hardly mention that the conflict became so sharp that even the treaty went by the board. * * *

"Finally, the question of America's participation in the league came before the people, who decided by a majority of seven millions. * * *

"It follows, then, that the present government could not, without betrayal of its creators and masters, and will not, I can assure you, have anything whatsoever to do with the league of any commission or committee appointed by it or responsible to it, directly, or indirectly, openly or furtively."

Urges Support by Manufacturers of Open Shop Scheme

Abrogation of the national labor adjustment agreements on the railroads, support of the open shop and the enactment of a sales tax law, were urged by Stephen C. Mason, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in his annual message delivered at the association's 26th annual convention.

"The infamous national labor adjustment agreements," said Mr. Mason, "which were inherited by the carriers out of the war time period of government operation and the coincident uneconomic high railway wage burdens have been the chief causes of the deplorable transportation conditions which have existed during the past year.

"In my opinion the Esch-Cummins act of 1920 has more than justified its enactment in every respect.

"I believe the time has come, when, if the railroads are to be efficiently and economically operated in accordance with the transportation act of 1920, normal conditions of employment must be restored. The recent action of the railroad labor board in decreeing the abrogation of the war time national agreements, unquestionably did much to clear the way for practical solution of the labor problems of the railroads."

The speaker said that the open shop had gained greater measure of public support and recognition than ever during the last year.

The Japanese have long made a paper cloth which can be washed repeatedly without injury.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

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Go over them each week and write to advertisers whose proposition interest you. Say you saw the ad in THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

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CHARGE FOR SPACE—75c cents per line (count six words to a line). Send cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines nor more than forty-two lines. Advertisements that reach us Tuesday morning will appear in issue of that week.

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MALE HELP.

Opportunities for office men, clerks, mechanics, laborers and farmers to earn $150 to $400 a month in a business which has not laid off any men or cut wages; 6 to 8 weeks training all you need. Two great schools, Kansas City, Mo., and Cincinnati, Ohio. Call or write Dept. 2139 for free catalog, addressing school nearest you. Rahe Automobile & Tractor School, H. J. Rahe, president.

Splendid clerical work opportunity. Spare or whole time. No canvassing, good money. Chautauqua Business Builders, Jamestown, N. Y.

Be a detective. Excellent opportunity; good pay; travel. Write C. T. Ludwig, 205 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Become a Detective in your town. Experience unnecessary. National Detective Agency, Dept. 723, Youngstown, Ohio.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Girls—Women. Become Dress-Costume Designers. $150 month. Simple lessons free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. L-537, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS

$250 worth self-selling Auto Devices made at cost of $10. Experience unnecessary. Write Exchange System, Cullom, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Make a dollar an hour, Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package **free.** Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 710-C, Amsterdam, N. Y.

TOBACCO.

Kentucky Tobacco — Direct from growers. Save 75% on your tobacco bill. Rich, mellow leaf, aged in bulk. Chewing and smoking. 3 lbs., $1.00 postpaid. KENTUCKY TOBACCO ASSN., D327, Hawesville, Ky.

PATENTS.

Patents Secured. Prompt service. Avoid dangerous delays. Send for our "Record of Invention" form and Free Book telling How to Obtain a Patent. Send sketch or model for examination. Preliminary advice without charge. Highest references. Write TODAY. J. L. Jackson & Co., 157 Ouray Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay, $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TH., Baltimore, Md.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE.

118 Acres Overlooking Village With Crops, 9 Cows and

Heifers, horse, hog, flock poultry, machinery, implements, wood, etc., included; convenient R. R. town; machine-worked fields; spring-watered pasture; abundance wood and timber; 50 apples, other fruit; well located 8-room house, splendid outlook, spring water, 50-ft. barn, garage, 2 poultry houses, etc.; crops, beans, corn, potatoes, oats, etc.; owner forced sell; $3300 takes all, easy terms. Details page 11 Illus. Catalog 1100 Bargains FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150-S Nassau St., New York.

Three Brothers All Give Up Their Lives for Allies in War

A story of one family's sacrifice in the World war pregnant with pathos was revealed in Denver in the death of Lieutenant Edward G. Skeggs, who succumbed to the ravages of tuberculosis after a long struggle in a vain effort to regain his health.

Three brothers, Alfred, John and Erward Skeggs, motivated by a high sense of patriotism, dedicated their lives to the cause of humanity in the World war, the two first-named joining the famous Princess Pat Regiment of the Canadian Army, and the latter enlisting in the armed forces of Uncle Sam on the day that a state of war was declared to exist between the United States and Germany.

Alfred, the older brother, was killed in action in Flanders and his body rests beneath the poppy fields there; John, a sergeant in the distinguished Canadian regiment that was badly riddled on the western front, was seriously wounded and gassed. After being invalided back to Canada, his health gradually ebbed and he died in Quebec.

George, the third brother, who died at his home in Denver recently, became a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh infantry, a Colorado unit, and sacrificed his health on the far-flung battlefields of the Argonne Forest and along the Meuse river. As the result of exposure to gas and the rigors of the fighting in those major engagements, he contracted tuberculosis. He was brought home and, after a long period of treatment at Fitzsimmons hospital, the army hospital in Denver, he was discharged in August, 1920, it being believed that his health was greatly improved. Since then he had been living with his wife, Mrs. Daisy DeForest Skeggs.

Skegg's death came suddenly at a time when it was thought that he had successfully combatted the dread disease.

Lieutenant Skeggs, who won his commission in France, after enlisting as a private, was 31 years old, and is survived by his widow.

Skeggs had previously served an enlistment in the army, having seen service in China and the Philippine Islands.

Strike of Soviet Wives

All wives of soviet officials in the town of Tver, Russia, have struck, repudiating their domestic obligations and duties, as a protest against the death of 80 "nationalized" children in an educational institution. The Red army commandant has stationed soldiers in the officials' houses in order to compel the wives to return to duty.

Champion Frogs

Little green frogs have an eloquent champion in Senator Bernard Downing of the N. Y. assembly. In speaking against the bill lengthening the open frog season he noted that the bill was introduced on March 17 and declaimed that nothing green should be sentenced to death on St. Patrick's day.

Crown Jewels of Germany Saved by U. S. Peace Courier

The curiosity of an American peace conference courier as to the mysterious contents of a cigar box wrapped in newspapers, was all that prevented the smuggling of the German crown jewels out of Germany to the former kaiser, says E. M. McIntosh., foreign expert of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., who served as one of the American couriers at Paris.

The attempt was made by confederates of the former kaiser, who picked the courier as the innocent tool, McIntosh declared in an address before the Exchange club in Akron, Ohio.

The contents included long ropes of pearls, rubies and diamonds, and a platinum and diamond tiara weighing 2⅛ pounds. They were discovered when the courier opened the box while on a train still in Germany.

Neither President Wilson, Secretary of State Lansing, Col. E. M. House, who were in Paris at the time, nor the head of the American intelligence department suspected that they were the crown jewels, McIntosh said. No one was willing to accept responsibility for the custody of the gems and the courier walked the streets of Paris with the box tucked under his arm.

Identification was made when a French jeweler, who was asked to appraise the gems, which he valued at between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. They were then guarded by the intelligence department, President Ebert was notified and the courier, provided with a personal guard, returned them to Berlin.

The courier said he got the jewels from a young German in Berlin who asked him to carry the package through the lines, explaining they were his wife's and he wanted to get them to a relative in The Hague.

Hoover Is Studying Trade Pacts With Foreign Countries

Secretary Hoover has begun a study of the probable effect on American commerce on the termination of a score of commercial treaties between the United States and foreign nations which prevent the imposition of discriminatory duties on goods carried in ships of those nations.

The President is directed by the Merchant Marine act to abrogate these treaties, but President Wilson refused to abide by the direction of congress, holding that congress was without authority in the matter.

President Harding's views on the subject have not been made known nor has there been any explanation of the purpose of the study undertaken by Mr. Hoover.

Senator Jones of Washington, author of the Merchant Marine act, said that the abrogation of the treaties was a matter for the executive branch of the government. He added that he had not brought the subject to the attention of President Harding and that so far as he knew no steps looking to the termination of the treaties was imminent.

RAILROAD MEN TO GET WAGE CUT JULY 1ST

All Classes Expected to Share in Reduction Announced by the Federal Labor Board.

A general reduction of wages for unskilled railroad employes effective July 1, which was forecast by the railroad labor board in an announcement on May 17, will be made the basis of the reductions extending to all classes of railroad employes, it is understood.

Although only the Chicago Great Western, the Chicago & Alton and a few other carriers have requested that the wage reductions be extended to all classes, provision was made by the board in its announcement for the filing of other proposals up to June 6 and it was believed others of the 180 Class A roads would amend their applications to include shop, train service and other classes of employes. The new applications filed up to June 6, the board's announcement said, would be decided to take effect also on July 1.

1,000,000 Affected.

The board announced its intention of revising downward the wages of more than 1,000,000 unskilled rail workers effective July 1. At the same time, the board announced that it would hold hearings on June 6 regarding proposals by the roads to decrease the wages of other classes of employes, and would also make its decision in these cases effective on the same date. A similar decision in the case of skilled workers would mean a cut in the pay of practically every railway worker in the country on July 1 and would affect approximately 2,000,000 men, it was pointed out.

The announcement, which said that "prevailing conditions justify to some extent, yet to be determined, a readjustment downward of wages" was entirely unexpected, and came only a few hours after the close of the hearings which have been in progress since early in April. Neither the roads nor the representatives of the unions had expected any announcement for several weeks.

100 Cases Appealed.

Several months ago several roads announced that they could no longer operate under the wage award of July, 1920, and announced reductions averaging about 20 per cent for unskilled employes. The workers appealed to the board, which decided that the roads could not make summary reductions, but must first hold conferences with their men and then, if no agreement could be reached, submit the case to the board for decision.

Practically every large road in the country then held conferences with its unskilled employes regarding reductions, and when the employes refused to accept cuts, carried the case to the board. Nearly a hundred cases in all were thus appealed, and the board finally decided to hear them as a unit instead of separately.

The text of the board's announcement follows:

"Whereas, under date of April 6, 1921, the United States railroad labor board adopted a resolution which recited, among other things, that in the judgment of the board it is desirable to hear at one time and decide in one decision, so far as may be possible, the question as to what may constitute just and reasonable wages for all classes of employes of carriers parties to decision No. 2 as to whose wages there may be disputes; and,

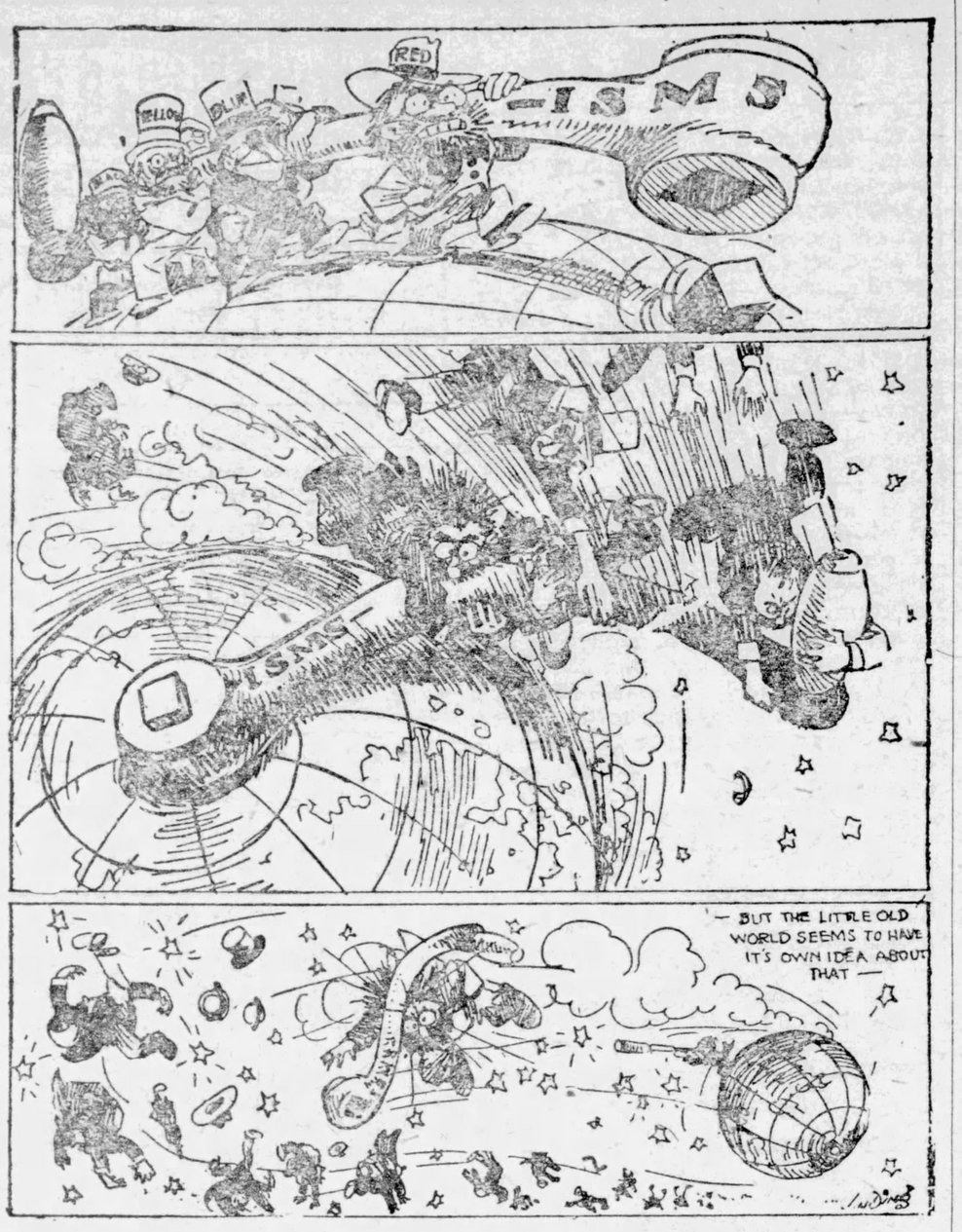
"Whereas, the board has now heard the evidence and arguments of both parties to all such disputes which were filed and docketed prior to April 18, 1921, but since said date a large number of applications for decision on similar disputes have been filed and there are reasonable grounds to believe that still other such applications are about to be filed; and,

Readjustment Justified.

"Whereas, the Railroad Labor Board has this day, by formal resolution declared that, in its judgment, based upon the evidence before it, in the disputes already heard prevailing conditions justify to some extent yet to be determined, a readjustment downward of the wages of the employes of the carriers which are parties to the disputes already heard by the labor board: Therefore, be it resolved:

"1—That this Board will on June 1, 1921, announce its decision, covering the disputes as to wages between carriers and their employes, which have been heretofore heard by the Board, to become effective July 1, 1921.

"2—That Monday, June 6, 1921, be set as the date when this Board will hear the representatives of the parties to disputes filed since April 18, 1921 or which may yet be filed and docketed prior to June 6, it being the purpose of the railroad labor board to make its decision of the disputes heard June 6, 1921, effective July 1, 1921."



EVERY GENERATION HAS ITS LITTLE GROUP THAT TRIES TO CHANGE THE COURSE OF THE WORLD.

Foch Wished to See How Marshal Looked to a Mere Civilian

Marshal Fayolle, in the full regalia of a marshal of France, decorations, baton and all, was presiding over a meeting of French war veterans at the Invalides, when he espied Marshal Foch, in civilian clothes, seated about the tenth row from the platform and trying to appear inconspicuous between a former private and a corporal.

"What are you doing there?" he called out from the stage, "your place is up here, come right here this minute," he added in mock serious tone.

After the meeting, as they were leaving the hall, some one overheard Marshal Fayolle ask Marshal Foch something to this effect: "What was the idea of occupying a hard bench in the audience when you could sit on a nice easy chair on the platform?"

Foch replied: "I just wanted to see how a marshal of France looked in uniform to a mere civilian."

MOTHER OF TRIPLETS PRODUCES TWINS

Mrs. Orville Robb of Massachusetts, has just presented her husband with a healthy set of twins, making five children born to the couple within a year. About 11 months ago she gave birth to triplets, all of them living. The Robbs now have ten children. The oldest is eight years old.

NATION LAMENTS DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE EDWARD D. WHITE OF U. S. SUPREME COURT

Edward Douglas White, chief justice of the United States supreme court, died at Garfield hospital in Washington, on May 19.

Death came after a valiant struggle by the aged jurist—he was 76—against complications which set in following an operation for bladder trouble.

Flags were flown at half mast over government and private buildings in the national capital, and official, social and humble private Washington mourned the loss of one of the great men of America.

Death was said to be due directly to complications which developed after the operation. Justice McKenna and other of Mr. White's associates in the supreme court called at the hospital when it became known that his condition was serious, but did not enter the room, as the chief justice was unconscious.

Intellectual Giant.

Chief Justice White, who was a massive figure, had been described as "the intellectual as well as the physical giant of the bench." One of the greatest privileges of his position, he often said, was that of dissent, and he frequently used that prerogative with great force and clarity.

Born in Louisiana and serving in the Confederate army in the campaigns of the Civil war, he became a national figure in 1891 upon his election to the United States senate. He served there only three years, however, President Cleveland appointing him to the supreme court in 1894. He was made the chief justice in 1910 by President Taft, who boldly disregarded the custom regarding the selection of justices from his own party, and it was Justice White who administered the oath of office to Presidents Wilson and Harding.

Unswerving in his devotion to duty, the chief justice was constantly in attendance at all sessions. His physicians said this high concept of duty perhaps hastened his death. They advised him four months ago that he was not well and should leave his work for rest and treatment, but his reply was that he would rather die than forsake the bench at a time when so many important cases were before the court.

A Follower of Marshall.

Six weeks ago the venerable chief justice developed a severe cold which made it necessary for him to absent himself from the court, but he returned within two weeks and on May 2 delivered a vigorous dissenting opinion in the Newberry case. This was the last opinion that he delivered and it also was his last appearance in court on decision day, for before the next decision day came, he found it necessary to submit to an operation.

Mr. White's first opinions on the bench indicated that he was a strong adherent of the school of belief of Chief Justice Marshall. The hope of the republic, he insisted at every opportunity, lay in the supreme power of the federal government to control its affairs and his dissenting opinions to any decision which seemed to him to have the least tendency toward undermining that power are cited by lawyers and court attendants as masterpieces of logic and eloquence.

As recently as the Newberry case, the chief justice departed from the usual judicial tenor of the bench to warn against attack upon the federal power. He declared that the proposition that congress could not regulate the election of United States senators was "a suicidal one" and he predicted that legislation to cover the point would be enacted.

Fathered "Rule of Reason"

His "rule of reason" decision in the tobacco and Standard Oil antitrust cases called the attention of the public to the fact that he intended to interpret the law according to the formulae of moderation as well as cold logic. Filing the opinion for the majority of the court, the chief justice refused to construe all combinations as in violation of the law unless the restraint they exercised against normal trade was "unreasonable."

By far the majority of Mr. White's opinions were extemporaneous. He was said by competent authorities to have been unequalled in his ability to analyze orally and without notes an intricate legal proposition, quoting precept and precedent with absolute accuracy as to his citations. Frequently, after having prepared a formal opinion upon an important one, the chief justice would neglect to pick it up, and talking to the always large assemblage of distinguished lawyers in the chamber, as might a teacher to his class, would deliver an entirely different opinion as to language, interspersed with flashes of vigorous expressions not to be found in his prepared copy.

Thus, in denouncing the form in which the Lever act was drawn, he declared that the statute was "as broad as human imagination" and left to each separate jury "the determination of the degree of guilt" of any alleged violator.

On Bench 27 Years.

No chief justice since the first has had a more important tenure of office, say students of law. Occupying a place in the court for 27 years, Mr. White participated in judgments which decided the fate of the income tax, direct primary, prohibition and woman suffrage amendments, as well as the issues of the tremendous legal battles which grew out of the anti-trust and commerce regulation laws.

With the opening of the world war the court was called upon to decide the validity of the selective service and espionage acts, and of many others adopted in the period of national crisis.

Chief Justice White's attitude in court was deceptive and often mislead the uninitiated attorney. Almost invariably he would recline in his high backed chair, his hands over his eyes as if dozing. But the least divergence from the set rules of the court, or the slightest attempt to impose on the time of that body, immediately brought a reaction.

"Counsel may proceed on the assumption that this court knows the law," he suddenly shot at a famous lawyer who had wandered afar in his effort to translate the meaning of a statute.

Mr. White considered the chief justiceship as equal in importance to the presidency, his intimate friends say. It is related that on leaving Louisiana to come to Washington he confidentially expressed the hope that if fortune offered him the opportunity of either post, it would be the seat of Marshal and Rutledge.

Fixes Boundary Line.

In international affairs, Mr. White's influence was felt in the arbitral award determining the line between Costa Rica and Panama. Called upon in 1911 to complete the work begun by President Loubet of France in fixing a boundary between the two countries, he arrived at a decision which the American government is now insisting Panama shall accept and cease the dispute with her neighbor on the question.

During recent years Mr. White indulged in no exercise except walking. His vacations, spent in Maine or Canada, were devoted largely to reading in preparation for the next term's work. Some years ago he attempted to master the intricacies of bicycling as a means, he said, of reducing weight, but he gave up the venture after a few trials and returned to the mental exercise of his remarkable library.

Peace Worker Says Japanese Favor Cut in Armament

People of Japan have shown themselves to be in favor of restriction of armaments, it was said by Madame Ozaki, wife of Yukio Ozaki, leader in the campaign against militarism in Japan. Her statement was based upon the results of a postcard vote taken in cities where M. Ozaki has spoken recently in his campaign against armaments.

"The facts are interesting and I think Americans should know about them," said Madame Ozaki. "My husband resumed his lectures recently in the chief towns in the north of Japan, speaking in 15 cities in as many days. At each meeting postcards were given out by which his auditors might express their views, and so far, out of 16,000 cards received, 93 per cent are in favor of an arrangement looking to disarmament. Five per cent were against such an agreement and the rest are uncertain. Votes from the cities of Kanazawa, Toshima-Gawa and Fukui are just coming in and, if anything, the results are more conclusive than ever in support of my husband's principles."

Newspapers are continuing their advocacy of an armament agreement and eminent spokesmen are unofficially urging the wisdom of an agreement between the United States and Japan on national policies. They say that the two nations should hold a preliminary conference, believing that if an accord is reached concerning the policies to be pursued in the Pacific question, the relative naval strength of the two nations can be left to experts

PRES. HARDING TELLS MEXICO STAND OF U. S.

Terms Outlined on Which America Will Recognize Obregon; Safety of Americans Crisply Demanded.

A definite statement outlining the conditions upon which the United States would extend recognition to the Obregon government of Mexico, has been prepared for submission to President Obregon. This statement, in the form of a memorandum, it was said, will be delivered to Obregon by George T. Summerlin, counselor of the American embassy at Mexico City, who is expected to leave for Mexico soon. He was summoned to Washington a month ago by the secretary of state to give first hand information concerning the situation in that country.

Fall Plan Stands.

The conditions for recognition, it is understood, are practically identical with the recommendations made by Secretary Fall in his report at the last session of congress as chairman of a subcommittee of the senate foreign relations committee which investigated the Mexican question.

The important feature of the communication is said to be the insistence that Obregon must sign some document giving assurances that Americans and their interests will be properly safeguarded in Mexico before the United States will consider the resumption of formal relations with that country. If such assurances are given, it is believed that Henry P. Fletcher, under-secretary of state, who was ambassador to Mexico for a time under the Wilson administration until he resigned because of disapproval of that administration's policy toward Mexico, will be designated to represent the United States in drafting a treaty.

Note Not an Ultimatum.

The communication which Mr. Summerlin will deliver to General Obregon, contains nothing which can justify its being characterized as an ultimatum, but, it is understood, the Mexican executive will be left in no doubt as to the determination of the American administration to see that American interests are not indefinitely discriminated against. It is said to have been prepared not only with the knowledge of Secretary Fall, but in collaboration with him.

Among the conditions set forth are:

Elimination of those provisions of article 27, of the Mexican constitution relating to the nationalization of the sub-soil rights insofar as they affect the tenure of land to which title was obtained prior to the adoption of the constitution in 1917.

Elimination of the provisions which deprive Americans of the right of diplomatic appeal in cases where property is acquired.

Modification of the provisions which prevent Americans acquiring and owning property within a certain zone along the Mexican coasts and international boundaries.

Assurance that Article 33, of the constitution providing for the expulsion of "pernicious foreigners," will not be applied to Americans without the filing of charges and the opportunity of a fair trial.

Modification of the provisions governing religious worship in such manner that American clergy shall have the right to exercise the functions usual in their denominations.

It also is suggested that the two governments agree to the creation of a mixed court for the adjudication of claims.

The Mexican question is said never to have been discussed at length at any meeting of President Harding's cabinet, but it is understood that careful consideration has been given it by the President and Secretaries Hughes, Fall and Hoover.

No Clothes at All, With Proper Modesty, Defended by Teacher

"It is not what one wears, but how he wears it," declared Miss Margaret R. Brendlinger, head of the fashionable Hillside school, at Norwalk, Conn., speaking on modesty while discussing obligations of children to parents and parents to children before the First Congregational church.

"One may go naked and still be modest, depending on the circumstances. Art must be recognized. Much has been said about the dress of today. It is the mere dictate of fashion and has already worn out its welcome and will, I believe, soon give way to something more sensible."